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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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POINTED OBSERVATIONS

PASSED ON VARIOUS TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Gompers Inflated, Brought to Earth—Law Abidingness of "Captains of Industry" on Exhibition—Apostles of Capitalism Convicted by Their Friends—An A. F. of L. Lesson in Store for A. F. of L. Firemen.

Lord Rosebery showed much acumen, but not much candor, when, in his speech of March 14 on reforming the House of Lords, he said that "a strong and efficient second chamber is necessary to the well being of the State," and when he backed this up with the conclusion that the abolition of the Lords by the Commons would be followed by dealing with the throne itself, "without anyone to intervene," and would consequently be "the greatest of the revolutions." There is acumen in the discovery that a two-chamber system is like a two-dyke system to break the force of revolutionary tides; but there is little candor in the claim that a one-house system would endanger the stability of the State. Candor would have demanded of his Lordship the admission that the stability which is endangered is the stability of Class Rule State.

At first sight the Congressional Record of March 12 is not an illustrated affair. More closely inspected it is. Its page 3161 contains a life-size pen picture of Mr. Samuel Gompers—say two pictures. The first picture is set up by the Republican Representative Gardner from Massachusetts. He quoted Gompers's words since his return from Europe: "Meat is usually from 25 to 100 per cent higher than in the United States." Whereupon Representative Kitchin of North Carolina quoted the testimony of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, delivered a few days before, in which he said: "The food products of the American farmer are being sold in foreign countries to the consumer abroad for less than they are being sold to the consumers at home"; and being asked what products he was talking about the Secretary answered: "Meat products." The first picture represents Gompers inflated as usual, with the wind of false information; the second picture represents the gentleman a collapsed toy balloon, all the wind of false information pricked out.

The hypocrisy that accompanies the orthodoxy of veneration of the past was pictorially represented by Lord Rosebery in his speech of March 14, delivered in the House of Lords, and intended to save that "august antique." Lord Rosebery's posture was one of veneration to antiquity. He traced the House of Lords back to the Witanagemot. He saluted before the shades of "the illustrious men whose names had made up the roll of the House of Lords" who, "at every stage of the history of England, included a majority of the political and military talent of the country, to which of late had been added a large portion of the men of literary and scientific attainments." My Lord stopped short at that point. He shut his eyes to the far more powerful contingent of Brewers who were "of late" added to the Lords, and whose upstart might gives practical coloring to the House of Lords. Veneration of Antiquity is not all hollow. It has a good dose of guile, besides.

Ex-Governor Benjamin Odell of this State is making overtures to the Socialist party. The Republican ex-Governor, full of grief at the facts that are being brought home to his friend Senator Wilds, who is under charges for receiving bribes, declares that he is "looking for the time when there will be less mud-slinging and more of charity." So is the S. P.

What a hole Representative Wiley of New Jersey tore in his capitalist system in his speech in Congress for cleaner paper money. According to capitalist pretensions, wealth comes through industry. Since the vast majority of the people of the country are undoubtedly industrious, and only a few never soil their hands with work, one should expect that the big bills would be in vastly commoner circulation than the small ones, and hence be dirtier. But up steps Representative Wiley and confesses: "The larger the denomination of the bill, the fewer

the bacteria." Oh, what a rip was there, my countrymen!

There may be, there surely are, others abreast of the Directors of the National Packing Company, of the Swift & Co., of the Armour & Co., of the Morris & Co. meat packing corporations, but surely there are none ahead of them in "Law and Orderness," in "Religion," and the rest of the bourgeois bestitudes. How, then, explain the mystery of these perambulating lumps of "Law," "Order," "Religion," etc., refusing to submit their books for examination in a case in which they are being charged with un-Lawfulness, dis-Order, and, inferentially, ir-Religion? How explain that it required an express order of the Court to force them to compliance, and that even then they still squirmed? Surely they should have confounded the prosecution by themselves insisting that their books be taken in evidence, and thereby prove their title clear to Law-Order-Religion. Inscrutable are the ways of the Law-Order-Religion class.

The People, on a recent occasion, placed the "Montana News," a Socialist party paper, in the witness chair and made it furnish evidence of why the S. P. had become what the S. P.-ite A. M. Simons himself had to admit, "a hissing and a howling with the wage workers of the land." That occasion was when the "Montana News" went into hysterics of admiration at the disgraceful Spokane rowdism of the "Direct Actionists," allegedly in favor of Free Speech. Now The People will once more place the same paper on the witness stand and make it testify again. In its issue of March 3rd the "Montana News" turns a somersault back on "Direct Actionists," attributes the discredit of its party to its political incapacity; and in its breath expresses its delight at the election to the National Executive of its party of James F. Carey, whom it endorses as "a practical politician." Mr. Carey's "practical politicianship" having consisted in voting a \$15,000 appropriation for an Armory in Haverhill, Mass. Catherine wheels may be charming to the eye, but neither they nor their principles are any but grotesque foundations for a paper that claims to be Socialist.

If the 27,000 Locomotive Firemen, who, their officers claim, are about to go on strike on forty-five railroads of the land, do indeed go out, then there are 27,000 men who are about to learn the idealness of Craft Unionism to capitalist rule. The other railway Brotherhoods—Engineers, Brakemen, Switchmen, Conductors, Trainmen—having the blinkers of Craft Unionism firmly clapped to their optics, will hold that they have no "cause of disagreement" with their employers, will remain at work, and to a great extent help out the Companies. To put it in plain language they will scab upon their fellows and break the strike in regulation order.

When Socialists say that, under the capitalist system, mothers are driven to compete with and underbid fathers, and then children are driven to compete with and underbid parents, up jump the apostles of capitalism and yell: "Tis a lie!"

Now, Mr. Abraham Stern, member of the Board of Education, kindly take the witness stand. What was that you said at the meeting of the Board of Education on the 17th of this month when the proposal to give the women teachers equal pay with the male teachers was voted down?

Witness Stern answers: "We appoint very few men teachers now—the positions go to women. It is cheaper for the city to have women teachers. The cost is everything. If men and women had equal pay we would appoint more men and fewer women teachers."

C. H. Axelson, the Minneapolis Anarchist upon whose motion his fellows kicked the political clause out of the preamble of their alleged I. W. W., appears in the Minneapolis "Labor Review," an A. F. of L. organ of March 3rd, with a nice, sweet, tame, letter on "Yours respectfully for Unionism."

When a man becomes an Anarchist he stands on a spot from which three roads branch. One road leads to complete dementia—he becomes an unveiled dynamiter. The second road leads to complete reaction—he becomes a bourgeois placeman. The third road, stretching between the two others, leads to schemes of Japanese jugglery with the

AND STILL THE BONFIRE FLARES UP IN PHILADELPHIA

Not all the Universities of the land combined, Rockefeller's Chicago concern included, could, if they would, and surely would not, if they could, throw so much light upon matters that need illumination as is being done by the bonfire of the Philadelphia strike.

Without declaring the city under martial law the municipal government forbade, and clubbily enforced its prohibition on the 10th, that the workers assemble in National League Park. The right of peaceful assemblage is a constitutional guarantee; it is moreover a conquest, one of the valuable conquests, made by the bourgeois revolution in the interest of progress. A tall flash shot up from the Philadelphia bonfire illumines the fact that the bourgeois revolution, having reached its present height, is backpadding; and the fact of the backpadding is furthermore illuminated by the oneness of the State of capitalist politics with the Church, so to say, of capitalist economics—a twentieth century adaptation of the feudal unity of Church and State, as illuminated by a seat, both in the municipal government and the Board of Directors of the Company, held by more than one worthy.

A proclamation, issued by the managers of the strike, calls upon all the workers to withdraw their deposits from all the banks, because "without the money of the workers the bankers' institutions of finance must be a failure."—Every crevice in the dark caverns of the A. F. of L. mind is lighted by this flash. If the financial institutions of the land must break down without the workers' deposits, then it must follow that the billions in the banks are deposited mainly by the workers. If this is so, then the claim of low wages, and bad treatment to boot, will not hold water.

Revolution. All the three roads starting from Nowhere lead to Nowhither.

When the employing class of America gets ready to erect a Pantheon of its own, it should reserve the first niche for Midshipman Charles L. Brand, the Annapolis student who fasted for three days just to show his classmates he could do it, and who, during the fast "attended to his scholastic and routine duties as usual." If all the wage-workers in the country could be induced to follow suit about twice a week, couldn't wages be reduced all around nicely! By all means, to the Pantheon with Midshipman Brand.

The Moyer-Mahoney-O'Neill Board of Directors that have in their clutches the Western Federation of Miners have scored another "victory." Which? Their case against Sherman Bell. But didn't Sherman Bell win out? Sure! Then how is that a victory for the Moyer-Mahoney-O'Neill combine? Arrah go on! Don't you know that each of these cases is but a scheme to furnish pet lawyers with fees out of the Union's funds? However malevolent and guilty Sherman Bell was he acted under orders. His conduct is not to be tried at the bar of a capitalist court. That case belongs at the bar of a quite different court. That's well known. But it furnished a pretext to swagger and fee lawyers.

A plan is on the stocks in Massachusetts which is advertised as intended to "provide in high school buildings serious and systematic college courses to reach a large number of men and women who otherwise lack opportunity for such training, and carry the teaching through to the A. B. degree." The plan is advertised as a plan for a "New Popular College." A careful perusal of the plan justifies the conclusion that it should be called a "plan to grind out fresh A. B.'s by furnishing jobs to old ones." Judging from the caliber of the old A. B.'s that are ground out by the "Universities" of the land on the plan that the "Bologna sausage" factories of the land grind "Bologna sausages" out of dead horses and dogs, one should think sufficient unto the day was the evil of the A. B., not excluding the Ph. D.

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Fact is wages are too low for any but the meagerest deposits in the savings banks, let alone in the rest of the banks; hence the threat is ridiculous. The training of the A. F. of L. is one that disqualifies logical reason. Being trained to uphold capitalism and yet oppose it, the A. F. of L.-ite can not choose but fire blank cartridges and act hysterically.

The national officers of the Brewers in Cincinnati decided that their Philadelphia members should not strike because, "only under severe provocation" would they be justified to break their agreements with their employers.—Light dispels the Lie. The pretence of these national officers was that they "led the Labor Movement in class-consciousness." Did they not replace themselves Socialists? Did not Socialist phrases concerning the class-struggle abound in their national organ? Did they not attribute the "persecutions" that they recently underwent from the A. F. of L. Executive Board to their "revolutionary and Socialist" spirit? Did their organ not contain Socialist articles against the error of the "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor"? 'Tis true. And the capitalist knows that hard words break no bones. What cares the capitalist whether the proletariat calls him their foe or not, provided they treat him as a Brother?

"Street by street," so ran the jubilant Philadelphia despatches on the clubbing that the police administered to the paraders of the 10th, "the details of police directed by John Taylor, the Superintendent of Police, hammered disorderly Unionism off the public highway."—From as far west as Spokane the legend illumined by that flash can be read: "We have learned nothing since last time." One of the missions of Unionism

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

KALEIDOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THINGS AT GOLDEN GATE.

Congestion of Population and Evils Thereof—"Union Labor" Mayor Keeps Politics Boiling—Socialist Party Busy with a Bunch of Trouble—Fish Trust Destroys Fish to Maintain Market Price.

San Francisco, Cal., March 12.—San Francisco like other large cities is beginning to suffer from what may be termed the centripetal force of congestion. The water company's books show the following statistics: Water rate payers in 1900 53,560, in 1909, 54,932; number of families, 1900, 83,718, 1909, 103,546. The great increase of families over rate payers demonstrates conclusively that there has been an enormous increase in the number of tenements. It shows further that in many cases a number of families have a water tap in common. Typical slum conditions these.

The recent investigation of the so-called San Francisco fish trust has revealed once more the unscrupulous pirate that wraps himself in the garb of a director of industry. Tons upon tons of fish were carted to the glue works in order to save the market from glut. Meanwhile the workers pinch and worry along on insufficient food and the hungry through the streets by thousands.

His Honor, the Mayor, and President of the Building Trades Council, is merily stirring the political pot. He is alleged to have ousted every possible employee of the municipality and has placed a creature of his own in position Legitimate politics of course. But his Honor has gone a greater way in this direction than any of his predecessors in years. One irresistibly remembers the famous saying of Abe Ruef's that the labor leader in his greed would eat the paint off a house. Only those followers who bear the McCarthy brand are allowed to have their hands on the municipal crib. In one instance however he has been thwarted. The courts reinstated the school board which his Honor had ousted. This has been a sad blow to the dignity of "our" mayor. Since then he has lost no opportunity to rail at the board.

His Honor, when a candidate, was profuse in his promises of prosperity. The

is to drill the proletariat from the mob stage into the stage of organized efficiency. Divided on the political, Labor needs must remain divided on the economic field—net results a mob for Cossacks to practice their brutality upon.

When George H. Earle, president of the Real Estate Trust Company, heard the order issued by the strike managers that the workers withdraw their deposits from the banks "he laughed and did not take fright at all."—And by the glow of that flash could be read the inmost and habitual sentiment of the Employer toward the A. F. of L. Employee. They are the sentiments that Dewey felt in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, when the Spanish marines, having been harangued by the pompous nonentity of their Admiral, expected they would "send the Yankee boats to the bottom of the sea" by huzzas, and he sank or beached them all.

"The strike will be at an end in two days. Conferences with the strike leaders have been brought about by the large holders of stock in the Rapid Transit Company," so do the Philadelphia despatches of the 15th announce.—Which brilliantly tells the tale that underground conferences between the bondholders and the stockholders, who pulled in opposite directions, have adjusted the differences between these two Interests, and the stockholders' scheme to run the Company into the receiver's hand has been abandoned.

What University in the land can compete with the Philadelphia bonfire in imparting a liberal education on economics and sociology to those who care to graduate?

thousands of workers who believed him and voted for him should ask themselves now where this promised prosperity is. Times are very hard; in fact more men are out of employment than last fall.

His Honor, the Mayor, like the Devil in the play, is here, there and everywhere. A Marathon race is to be run. His Honor, the Mayor, is the starter. A baseball game? His Honor, the Mayor, pitches the first ball. A school is dedicated. His Honor, the Mayor, makes a speech, a long speech, in which he bitterly assails his enemies. A boys' club returns from the antipodes. His Honor, makes a fatherly talk in which he advises them to lead a straightforward life. He adds that, "Then perhaps they may become the mayor of this great city." However there is one place that his Honor, the Mayor, never graces with his presence, namely, the S. L. P. meetings, balls and entertainments. We wonder why? We are sure that he would be accorded a warm reception.

The bitter strife in the Oakland local of the Socialist party is about over. The National Secretary of the S. P. has declared in favor of those in possession. Sad. The proletarian element has been defeated. The said "proletariat" consisted in this case of "I-am-a-bummers," who had been warned at the chaste bosom of the cockroaches that make up the membership of the Oakland S. P. while the Spokane free for all was on, and certain other elements that wished (impious thought) to oust State secretary Tuck of the S. P. in order that they and theirs might take possession of that office and its emoluments. The history of that great struggle has already been given in the columns of The People.

The "Oakland World," heretofore owned and operated by Branch Oakland S. P., has been presented, debts and all, to its present editor. The brilliant argument was advanced that it were best for the party, and for the editor too, if the latter were absolutely irresponsible. It was narrow and intolerant to think that a mere press committee should dictate the policy of the paper. No; let the whole rank and file be the arbiters of that. They have a potent weapon in their hands if he, the editor, should mismanage. They could stop their subscription! How simple. Thus once more the hateful rigidity and fanaticism of the S. L. P. in the matter of the party ownership of the press has proved incorrect.

The Laird of Skibo, Hero of Homestead, and Champion Sop-Thrower of the Whole World, Andrew Carnegie, has declared his intention of joining the So-

cialist party; that is, so I take it. He has declared himself unequivocally in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities; this in an interview printed in one of the local dailies. Is that not what the platform of the S. P. demands? Sing Hallelujah! a new millionaire Socialist! Alex Ralph.

S. L. P. STATE CONVENTION OF NEW YORK.

Met March 19 at Daily People Building. Called to order at 8.30. Temporary chairman Henry Kuhn; temporary secretary Geo. H. Wilson.

Committee on Credentials, Paul Augustine and Morris Schreiber, reported: Onondaga County—G. H. Wilson, Chautauque County—A. B. Touroff, New York County—Daniel De Leon, W. A. Walters, A. Gollersteper and J. T. Hunter.

Rensselaer County—F. E. Pasanno, Monroe County—M. Schreiber, Schenectady County—P. Augustine, Erie County—Henry Kuhn, Kings County—John Hall and Weiss. Report accepted and delegates seated. Committee on Resolutions—Augustine and Walters.

Report of the State Committee:—There are 12 Sections in the State, with the exception of Utica, doing active work in various degrees. Action taken to raise fund for the pending campaign, over \$200 collected so far, and recommendations for raising more. The report was received, and after a few corrections the report was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Auditing Committee reported and report accepted.

Committee on Resolutions reported:—1st. Resolved, That the New York State Convention, assembled at 28 City Hall Place, New York, this 19th day of March, 1910, unanimously reaffirm its endorsement of the National Platform of the Socialist Labor Party.—Adopted unanimously.

2nd. Resolved, That the N. Y. State Convention, assembled this 19th day of March, 1910, unanimously endorses the staunch and unswerving policy of the official organ of the Party, the Daily and Weekly People.—Adopted unanimously.

3d. Resolution amending the report of the State Committee in matters of agitation and the pending campaign. Adopted.

4th. That the report of the State Committee be referred back to the Committee on Resolution to be prepared for the press.

The following State ticket was nominated:

For Governor: FRANK PASSANNO, Of Rensselaer County.

For Lieutenant-Governor: JAMES T. HUNTER, Of New York County.

For Secretary of State: HENRY KUHN, Of Queens County.

For Controller: CARL LUEDECKE, Of Monroe county.

For Treasurer: WM. WALTERS, Of New York County.

For Attorney General: LEWIS F. ALRUTZ, Of Schenectady County.

For State Engineer and Surveyor: JEREMIAH CROWLEY, Of Onondaga County.

For Associate Judge Court of Appeals: CHARLES H. CHASE, Of New York County.

Committee on Vacancies under the Election Law: John J. Donohue, Michael L. Hiltner, and Joseph P. Johnson.

Convention adjourned sine die at 10:30.

Mine Workers Enjoined from Picketing.

Halifax, March 19.—An order temporarily restraining any member of the United Mine Workers of America from picketing and "interfering" with any employee of the Dominion Coal Company in the colliery districts of Cape Breton, was granted by Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, yesterday. This action by counsel for the Dominion Coal Company came as a complete surprise to the men now out on strike.

NOTES FROM STRIKE FIELD

PHILADELPHIA TRANSIT COMPANY DESPERATE OVER SERVICE.

Mayor and Police Prevent Teamsters Hauling Passengers—Enemy's Figures on Number of Strikers Out Are False—A. F. of L. Unionism Weaknesses Seen—Printers Do Scabby Act.

Philadelphia, March 19.—The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, helped out by the "public press," is giving out reports that they are increasing the car service daily. Never was such "service" seen before. And it shows the company's desperation. Few people are seen riding in the cars. No "spotters" are on the cars at all, and the conductors are the real article of strike-breakers, they ring up fares as they feel like doing. If the police would not have stopped the hucksters and teamsters from transporting men and women in their wagons, the cars would nearly all be empty.

The mayor and the police director are doing everything in their power to help crush the strikers and labor organizations in general. They give out reports that only from 18,000 to 20,000 workers went out in sympathy with the carmen. There are in the building trades 25,000 to 30,000 out; nearly every big building operation is stopped, here and there one sees a few men working. In molders are out about 15,000 or more. Textile workers out on strike number 40,000 at least. Bakers and butchers went out, grocery clerks and a good many people in different other trades laid down their tools. A rumor was spread last Monday that many textile workers went back to work. There was no truth in that. There were textile firms who sent their employee postal cards calling upon them to start work last Monday but no one went in. These false reports are invented to weaken the strikers.

This Philadelphia strike will prove to be an eye-opener for many people; it will show the capitalist class in its true light, and it is to be hoped that it will promote class-consciousness. But this strike will also show the weakness of craft unionism and its incapability to conduct the battles of the workers to final success. It has been well said that craft organization, such as the American Federation of Labor promotes, destroy the solidarity of labor; that the dividing up an industry, the iron industry for example, into a number of subdivisions, such as the machinists' union, lathe workers' union, blacksmiths' union, engineers' union, firemen's union, helpers' union, teamsters' union and what not union, with each division belonging to a different national union directed by a separate executive board, and making special contracts with the bosses—it has been well said that such a condition promotes organized scabbery. It is therefore no wonder that in a general strike like the present, disruption must set in. And so we have it. We find the brewery workers, who are in sympathy with the general strike, must stay at work because their National Executive Board will not give them permission to strike. That means they would not get support from headquarters if they went out. The printers are mum altogether. These very printers, whose appeals to the working class at large are well known, who are constantly asking everybody to demand their label, who year in and year out are asking the public to boycott certain publications, were the very first to disgracefully turn a deaf ear when called upon to help out the strikers. In this fight which is becoming a fight of to be or not to be of the organization of labor, the printers won't lend a helping hand.

There are other labor organizations which do not respond to the general call. The powerhouse workers, who could have stopped car service at one stroke, are staying at their posts and letting their fellow workers fight it out alone.

As has always been, the lowest paid workers, as the textile workers, show the greatest solidarity in behalf of their struggling fellow workers. If all would have laid down their tools at once, that strike would have been won long ago. But this hesitating, this monkeying of craft unionism will prolong this strike and is liable to end it in compromise or failure. After it is over there is apt to be wrangling among the A. F. of L. people in this city; one set will be found accusing the other set of treachery, and thus drive further apart those who should be close together. There is al-

(Continued on page 6.)

ST. LOUIS WORKERS!

READ AND CONSIDER CAREFULLY THIS ADDRESS OF SECTION ST. LOUIS, S. L. P.

Fellow Workmen:—We publish this leaflet in order to draw your attention to a movement which is being launched by several prominent members of the local so-called Socialist party to organize a new publishing and printing association to be incorporated as follows: "That this corporation issue 2,400 shares at \$5 per share, a total of \$12,000 as capital stock; that the Socialist party and the Arbeiter Zeitung Publishing Association turn over the 'St. Louis Labor' and 'Arbeiter Zeitung' to this new corporation, and that for compensation each of these papers receive \$2,000 in stock, minus their respective debts."—Quoted from "St. Louis Labor," February 26, 1910.

At the present time they are soliciting the labor organizations and sympathizers to purchase stock in this new corporation.

It is against this move that we wish to warn you. Notice that the \$2,000 for each paper minus its respective debts gives the promoters authority to a claim of \$4,000 in the new corporation. In other words, the gang is foisting its debts on the backs of the dupes in the new corporation.

Remember the old "Tageblatt." Many of the men who are connected with the above scheme, also had a hand in organizing the Workmen's Publishing Association, which issued the "St. Louis Tageblatt," which made its first appearance in the year of 1888, and which was organized on a similar basis. The working class then, as now, were told that the "Tageblatt" would be run in the interest of the Socialist Movement, and many of us spent our time and money to keep the thing alive. And then the campaign of 1894 came along, when the gold and silver bug capitalists were struggling for political supremacy. It was then that the "Tageblatt" showed itself in its true colors. The Socialist Labor Party then, as now, was the only bona fide Socialist Movement in existence, and it placed a ticket in the field on a platform which demanded the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. The S. L. P. did this against the advice and wishes of the

"Tageblatt," which filled its editorial columns with articles in the interest of the gold and silver bug exploiters of the working class.

Soon after this treacherous conduct towards the working class, there was a mysterious fire in the "Tageblatt" building, which destroyed the entire plant, and the money of the duped stockholders went up in smoke.

Judging from the past record of these performances, we can come to but one conclusion: that they are out to get dupes now as they did then.

The papers which are to be published by this new organization will be edited by G. A. Hoehn, who served as a deputy sheriff during the street car strike in 1900 when the members of our class were shot down on Washington avenue. Some of the same men are the leaders in the so-called Socialist party local here who during the municipal campaign of 1909 did political log-rolling with the capitalist class by allowing their members, and non-members to appear simultaneously on the Republican, Democratic and Socialist party tickets (see official ballot of last city election).

Yes, fellow workmen, they practiced political log-rolling with the class that robs you in the breweries, mines, mills and factories, with the class that at the present time is trying to smash the Philadelphia street car strike.

We do not wish to leave the impression that we are opposed to a Socialist paper. On the contrary, we are decidedly in favor of one. But such a paper must be owned by the membership of the whole party. Such papers are the Daily and Weekly People, owned and controlled by the Socialist Labor Party. Its editor is elected by the members, and is subject to the recall by his constituents. Such a plan makes it impossible for the editor to betray our class.

As class conscious workmen we have warned you. Now it's up to you. For further information correspond with our headquarters, 1717 S. Broadway.

Yours for the freedom of our class,
Section St. Louis,
Socialist Labor Party.

AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE

JOTTINGS FROM FIELD OF MINERS' STRIKE IN ANTIPODES.

Workingmen There, Same as Here, Are Crippled and Rendered Powerless by Own Pure and Simple Leaders—"Labor" Government Piles Knout on Labor.

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, January 16.—The autocratic government of New South Wales adopted Russian methods in suppressing the great coal strike. They forced through the State Assembly an amended Industrial Disputes Act with drastic provisions for strike breaking. The Labor Party for the first time during the trouble strongly opposed the measure but the closure was applied and the Act became law.

The old "Strike Congress" under the leadership of Hughes played into the hands of the enemy. This body is known as the No. 1 Congress. The more militant members broke away under the leadership of Peter Bowling. This body is known as No. 2 Congress; against it the machinery of the law is directed.

Under the new act the police are given arbitrary powers and can invade any union meeting in progress. Secret meetings are now in vogue. It is a remarkable fact that craft union business finds its way into the capitalist press denoting the fact that there are spies in the ranks of the pure and simple. Large bodies of police are patrolling at Newcastle. The Government threatens to disfranchise the miners.

On December 9th the coal lumpers, a branch of the Waterside Workers' Federation, came out on strike as a protest against the jailing of the leaders. These men broke away from the Hughes Congress. The "Labor" party in the State Assembly condemned the "blunder" of the Government in arresting the strike leaders. The "Worker," the official labor organ, refers to each arrest as "Another Wade Blunder." As if the capitalist class didn't know their game. Every move they make is well thought out and they are backed up by the wage slaves employed in their "physical forces." The working class led by the pure and simple always blunder. They are disorganized and disunited and are kept so by the chloroforming agents of capitalism, press, pulpit and state schools.

The Colliery Employes' Federation and Waterside Workers' Federation have called upon their members in the State militia to resign forthwith. Under the influence of Hughes, the Western miners have returned to work and so have broken the solid front opposed to the enemy. The South and North are still fighting valiantly.

On December 11th the 'longshoremen's' section of the Waterside Workers' Federation held a mass meeting to decide on what action to take in connection with the arrests of the leaders. Under the influence of their president, Hughes, Member House of Representatives in the Federal Parliament, barrister at law, erstwhile member of the Australian Socialist League and boss labor fakir of Australia, they decided to take no action, and, of course, left the strike victims to their fate. Hughes fiercely denounced the I. W. W. Clubs as follows: "The damnably pernicious doctrine of the I. W. W." Holman, deputy leader of the "Labor" party in the State Assembly, said, in an interview given to a capitalist press reporter: "There was hope for a development in the direction of peace as the outcome of the suppression of the I. W. W. influence, and this was mainly due to the admirable management of Mr. Hughes and the loyal backing which he had received from the Labor party who realized that the state was confronted with an emergency in which the feeble provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act were quite powerless."

During the course of the strike the Miners' Federation worked mines outside the Vend, in conjunction with the proprietors thereof, ostensibly to provide strike funds. The Government seized the output and the mines were compelled to close down.

Wade, the State Premier, and members of his cabinet hold shares in the Coal Vend, whose ramifications extend throughout the British Empire. British capital is largely represented therein, and is receiving enormous dividends. The Vend endeavored to crush unionism, hence the present strike. The miners work under absolutely degrading conditions to yield enormous profits for their tyrant masters. W. F.

ing them or forcing them to rejoin the union. Judge Walker refused to issue the injunction and the case was appealed. The Appellate Court reversed Judge Walker's decision.

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FACT AND FICTION

Bourgeois Notions of Setting Value Knocked Out.

The enclosed is a letter which was sent to the "Los Angeles Herald," a local paper, in answer to articles which appeared in its columns claiming that gold coin was not a commodity, and that value was due to legislation; also claiming that economics was a dry, sordid and unimportant matter.

Student.
Los Angeles, Cal., March 6.

(Enclosure.)

All theology, civic reform, good government, fraternalism, woman's suffrage movements, etc., sincerely advocated, have for their object to increase human happiness in this world, or in the next, if such there be. Those who despair of human equity on this earth at least claim that the better we do here, the greater our happiness afterward. This places us all on a common ground: to improve the social conditions on this earth, but before we can do so we must analyze the causes of oppression and evil.

With all kinds of reforms and reformers, each willing to save the "good old earth" in his particular way, this old world goes staggering on making progress in spite of "the elements" rather than at their behest. Poverty, once the almost ineradicable scourge of the human race, is to-day an anachronism, because mechanics and chemistry have made it possible to produce abundantly. Traditions of the past weigh like an Alp on the brains of the living, and material interests dominate thoughts and actions. All the beautiful lyrics and moral pleas could not convince the Southern slaveholder of the immorality of chattel-slavery. Like all sciences which have slowly fought their way to recognition against opposition and opponents whom they would aid, rather than retard, the science of sociology is rearing its giant form, and its most important phase is its economic base. Therefore, any person who would add concretely to the force of social equity and human happiness must apply himself to the study of economics.

In spite of the "conceit of fiction," there is no royal road to knowledge; the shouting of liberty, equality, and peace, sarcastic anathemas of "goo-goo" and "a la Kari Marx," are no argument and retard constructive research. The enigma of exchange value, the passion for profits and private property, with the trail of wars wherein the flower of manhood bled and was crushed, and the virtue of woman violated as a reward for victory, should make us stop and ponder. Aristotle, the greatest intellect of his time, and in some phases the equal of Adam Smith, tried and failed to solve the value equation because of the chattel slave aspect of labor at his period. Thousands since his time have failed, while a few grasped the value equation but could not explain its law of action. Among the latter were Robertus, Ricardo, Smith, Mills and Thompson. In the present "high price" flurry the vast majority of professors of political economy are totally at "sea." Mallock of Oxford, Fischer and Norton of Yale, capitalists such as Carnegie, Swift, Morgan, and the politicians like Taft, Roosevelt, Bryan expectantly shallow, have been playing the role of comedians. If, then, so much depends on solving and understanding the labor theory of value, is it not worthy of our best thoughts? If all our writers and thinkers on social science and social movements could but be enticed to devote about six months' hard study to this question, what untold suffering coming generations might be spared!

Those who still think value was legislated into gold by the "crime against silver" should read England's experience in trying to keep a definite ratio between silver and gold. The New York "Daily People," the foremost paper on economics in the United States, recently published the following description by Macaulay of the attempt by James II. to enforce a measure of value which did not contain the social intrinsic value.

"James II. was absurd enough to imagine there was a speedy and efficacious remedy. He could, he conceived, at once extricate himself from his financial difficulties by the simple process of calling a farthing a shilling. The right of coining was undoubtedly a flower of the prerogative; and in his view the right of coining included the right of debasing the coin. Pots, pans, cans, knockers of doors were carried to the mint. In a short time lumps of base metal, nominally

worth nearly a million sterling, intrinsically worth about a sixtieth part of that sum were in circulation. A Royal edict declared these pieces legal tender in all cases. A mortgage for a thousand pounds was cleared off by a bag of counters made out of old kettles. The creditors who complained to the Court of Chancery were told by Fittion to take their money and be gone. But all classes of tradesmen of Dublin, who were generally Protestants, were the greatest losers. At first, of course, they raised their prices, but the magistrates of the city took upon themselves to meet this heretical machination by putting forth a tariff regulating prices. Any man now belonging to the caste, now dominant, might walk into a shop, lay on the counter a bit of brass worth three pence, and carry off goods to the value of half a guinea. Legal redress was out of the question. Indeed, the sufferers thought themselves happy if, by the sacrifice of their stock in trade, they could redeem their limbs and their lives. There was not a baker's shop in the city round which twenty or thirty soldiers were not constantly prowling. Some persons who refused the base money were arrested by troopers and dragged before the Provost Marshal, who cursed them, locked them up in dark cells, and by threatening to hang them soon overcame their resistance."

Legislating value, if it were possible, would be an easy social panacea. Why Senators and Congressmen run the risk of federal indictments, and accept "retainers" from trusts (our own Senator Flint resigns because he is too "poor"), when values can be made by legislating could only be explained on the ground that legislators were insane. Then what criminals they must be to permit the existence of the oppressed and the prostitutes, when by "legislating" they could create values, or wealth.

Labor alone produces values or wealth, and gold is a commodity, coined or uncoined.

Under private ownership production is carried on for profits and not for use. Labor has a two-fold character: on one hand it is specific concrete labor expended in specific forms, such as bricklaying, writing, typesetting, etc.; on the other hand, taken as a whole, it is simply abstract human labor. Skilled labor is simply intensified unskilled labor and the equations of social labor are made on the basis of their different modes of expenditure, thus one hour of linotype work may equal two of a clerk. All work to-day is compiled by and according to labor time. Were production carried on for use instead of for profit, then the medium of exchange, instead of being coined dollars and cents, would be labor vouchers representing hours and minutes. If by statistical compilation society found out it cost on an average twenty-five of necessary social labor hours, to transport a person from Los Angeles to San Francisco, a person would have to have that many hours to his credit to ride. "In God we Trust, all others pay in advance," would hold then with better grace, because the more workers, the greater the social product, and therefore the greater amount of social freedom and happiness. Waste, worry, cheating, and almost all crime would die of atrophy. Each would receive according to his deeds, and live not by the sweat of his brow, but by the necessary exertion to keep himself in good health.

And thus labor and science, and not dreams, theology, atheism, and idealism solve the question of social equity.

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HOLDING THEM

Reasons Why It Is as Important as the Getting of Subscriptions.

After a subscription has been secured it is not only important but necessary that the renewal be looked after. It does not necessarily mean lack of interest upon the part of a reader that he does not renew his subscription. Very often the reason for not renewing is that the average workingman reader does not know how to go about it—he does not know the ropes.

Lacking educational opportunity in childhood, and having little practice later, "taking pen in hand" is a mighty effort with many wage workers. Who that has witnessed a big corporation's pay day, where the men have to sign the payroll, but has seen the agitated manner in which many workmen go through the, to them, unusual experience of merely signing their names. Bearing this in mind one can readily understand the reluctance with which the average worker applies for a post office money order, or attempts to write a letter to inform us of his wishes. As one comrade puts it, "You can not find pencil, pen, ink or writing paper, in the average proletarian household." Under these circumstances it can readily be seen how important a function is performed by the active agent of the Party press who not only hustles after new readers but holds those he already has; the important factor being that the readers are willing to be held, their own limitations alone preventing or making hard the task of resubscribing.

In the field of general publications the desire to renew is nothing like it is with readers of the S. L. P. press. People are baited and "contracted" into signing their names on sub blanks of magazines and papers, but they are not held, they have to be baited again and again.

The S. L. P. propagandists have the most interesting experiences of any connected with the Movement. Let us take a typical case, where two men start out to do some agitation work. They first have a plan of campaign, it may be a list of names, or they may decide to tackle a certain street or district. Arrived at the first place of call they gain entrance and state the purpose of their visit. They are workmen, just the same as those upon whom they call; there is at once between them that bond of class identity which makes itself felt in an exchange of courtesies, unpolished, perhaps, but honest and straightforward.

The S. L. P. spokesman tells how they have come to interest, if possible, the man before them in matters pertaining to his welfare, and about which he should know. It will not all be clear sailing. Many workmen's minds are filled with anti-Socialist sentiment pumped into them by the capitalist press, but this is just where the S. L. P. man's knowledge stands him in good stead: he calmly but firmly riddles the capitalist arguments that the workmen advances, and in turn presents, in simple style, constructive reasoning as to the folly of a workman swallowing as gospel truth what he is told by those whose only interest in him is that he remain a beast of burden.

Notwithstanding the best efforts of the propagandist it may happen that no subscription will result, but a pamphlet can surely be sold, and there will be an invitation to call again. This may seem a trivial result for an hour's work but it is not, it may, on the contrary, be big with results—You have become acquainted with the man and, if you are a good propagandist, have dulled the edge of his opposition.

True, one person can not see many people in an evening but if all the comrades spent only one evening a week at this work the aggregate would be considerable. It would mean that something was being done, whereas sitting with folded hands and vainly wishing never accomplishes anything.

There is no getting away from the fact that where the S. L. P. flourishes it is because of the Activity of the Party members. They get about and keep in touch with their fellow workmen. The worst evil that can befall a bunch of S. L. P. men is the spirit of segregation, the holding of themselves aloof from the working class.

We hope that you who have not tried your hand at propaganda, and mind you, propaganda does not simply mean saying "Will you subscribe to this paper?"—it means paving the way for the Movement—we do hope, may we urge, that you get out of your shell of indifference, or whatever it may be, and spread the light among your fellow workmen. Push the propaganda.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and West ern avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Macabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 476 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every Sunday afternoon at 9:30—15th street. The first meeting of each month will be for business, the others for lectures. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., meets the second Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 4. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

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CAN'T FORCE MEN TO PAY DUES.

Chicago, March 19.—Forcing men to pay dues in labor unions against their will is a conspiracy, and therefore unlawful, according to a decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Court.

The case was that of twenty employees of the Chicago Railways Company against the officers and members of the North and West Side Car Men's Union. They resigned from the union on February 1, 1908, and refused thereafter to pay dues. The union voted to strike unless the company forced the men back into the union or discharged them from the service.

The "insurgents" applied for an injunction to restrain the union from striking and the company from discharging them.

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KARL MARX

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH BY EL EANOR MARX. PUBLISHED IN "PROGRESS," MAY, 1883.

There is no time, perhaps, so little fitted for writing the biography of a great man as that immediately after his death, and the task is doubly difficult when it falls to one who knew and loved him. It is impossible for me to do more at present than give the briefest sketch of my father's life. I shall confine myself to a simple statement of facts, and shall not even attempt an exposition of his great theories and discoveries, theories that are the very foundation of modern Socialism, discoveries that are revolutionizing the whole science of political economy. I hope, however, to give, in a future number of "Progress," an analysis of my father's chief work, "Das Kapital," and the truths set forth in it.

Karl Marx was born at Trier on May 5, 1818, of Jewish parents. His father—a man of great talent—was a lawyer, strongly imbued with French eighteenth century ideas of religion, science and art; his mother was the descendant of Hungarian Jews, who in the seventeenth century settled in Holland. Among his earliest friends and playmates were Jenny—afterwards his wife—and Edgar von Westphalen. From their father, Baron von Westphalen—himself half a Scot—Karl Marx imbibed his first love for the "Romantic" school, and, while his father read him Voltaire and Racine, Westphalen read him Homer and Shakespeare. These latter always remained his favorite writers.

At once much feared and loved by his school-fellows—loved because he was always in mischief, and feared because of his readiness in writing satirical verse and lampooning his enemies—Karl Marx passed through the usual school routine and then proceeded to the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, where, to please his father, he for a time studied law, and to please himself he studied history and philosophy. In 1842 he was about to habilitate himself at Bonn as "Privat Dozent," but the political movement arisen in Germany since the death of Frederick William III., in 1840, threw him into another career. The chiefs of the Rhenish Liberals, Kamphausen and Hansenmann, had founded the "Rhenish Gazette" at Cologne, with the co-operation of Marx, whose brilliant and bold criticisms of the provincial Landtag created such a sensation that, though only 24 years old, he was offered the chief editorship of the paper. He accepted it, and thereupon began his long struggle with all despotisms, and with Prussian despotism in particular. Of course the paper appeared under the supervision of a censor, but the poor censor found himself powerless. The "Gazette" invariably published all the important articles it wanted to, and the censor could do nothing. Then a second, a "special" censor, was sent from Berlin, but even this double censorship proved of no avail, and finally, in 1843, the Government simply suppressed the paper altogether.

In the same year, 1843, Marx had married his old friend and playfellow, Jenny von Westphalen, to whom he had been betrothed for seven years, and with his young wife proceeded to Paris. Here, together with Arnold Ruge, he published the "Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher," in which he began the long series of his Socialist writings. His first contribution was a critique on Hegel's "Rechts-philosophie," the second an essay on the "Jewish Question." When the "Jahrbücher" ceased to appear, Marx contributed to the journal "Vorwärts," of which he is usually said to have been the editor. As a matter of fact, the editorship of this paper, to which Heine, Everbeck, Engels, etc., contributed, seems to have been carried on in a somewhat erratic manner, and a really responsible editor never existed. Marx's next publication was the "Heilige Familie," written together with Engels, a satirical critique directed against Bruno Bauer and his school of Hegelian idealists.

While devoting most of his time at this period to the study of political economy and of the French Revolution, Karl Marx continued to wage fierce war with the Prussian Government, and, as a consequence, this Government demanded of M. Guizot—it is said through the agency of Alexander von Humboldt who happened to be in Paris—Marx's expulsion from France. With this demand Guizot bravely complied, and Marx had to leave Paris. He went to Brussels, and there, in 1846, published in French his "Discours sur le libre échange." Proudhon now published his "Contradictions Economiques, sur Philosophie de la Misere," and wrote to Marx that he waited his "fervent critique." He did not wait long, for in 1847 Marx published his "Misere de la

Philosophie, reponse a la Philosophie de la Misere de M. Proudhon," and the "ferule" was applied with a severity Proudhon had probably not bargained for.

In this same year Marx founded a German Working Men's club at Brussels, and, what is of more importance, joined, together with his political friends, the "Communist League." The whole organization of the League was changed by him. From a hole-and-corner conspiracy it was transformed into an organization for the propaganda of Communist principles, and was only secret because existing circumstances made secrecy a necessity. Wherever German workingmen's clubs existed the League existed also. It was the first Socialist movement of an INTERNATIONAL character; Englishmen, Belgians, Hungarians, Poles, Scandinavians being members. It was the first organization of the Social-Democratic party. In 1847 a congress of the League was held in London, at which Marx and Engels assisted as delegates; and they were subsequently appointed to write the celebrated "Manifesto of the Communist Party," first published just before the Revolution of 1848, and then translated into well nigh all European languages.

This manifesto opens with a review of the existing conditions of society. It goes on to show how gradually the old feudal division of classes has disappeared, and how modern society is divided simply into two classes—that of the capitalist or bourgeois class, and that of the proletariat; of the expropriators and expropriated; of the bourgeois class possessing wealth and power and producing nothing; of the labor class that produces wealth and possesses nothing. The bourgeoisie, after using the proletariat to fight its political battles against feudalism, has used the power thus acquired to enslave the proletariat. To the charge that Communism aims at "abolishing property," the manifesto replied that Communists aim only at abolishing the bourgeois system of property, by which already four-ninths of the community property is abolished; to the accusation that Communists aim at "abolishing marriage and the family," the manifesto answered by asking what kind of "family" and "marriage" were possible for the workingmen, for whom, in all true meaning of the words, neither exists. As to "abolishing fatherland and nationality," these ARE abolished for the proletariat, and, thanks to the development of industry, for the bourgeoisie also. The bourgeoisie has wrought great revolutions in history; it has revolutionized the whole system of production. Under its hands the steam engine, the self-acting mule, the steam hammer, the railways and ocean steamers of our days were developed. But its most revolutionary production was the production of the proletariat, of a class whose very conditions of existence compel it to overthrow the whole actual society. The manifesto ends with the words: "Communists scorn to conceal their aims and views. They declare openly that their ends are only attainable through the forcible overthrow of all existing conditions of society. Let the governing classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose by it but their chains. They have a world to win. Proletarians of all countries unite!"

In the meantime Marx had continued, in the "Brüsseler Zeitung," his attack on the Prussian Government, and again the Prussian Government demanded his expulsion—but in vain, until the February revolution caused a movement among the Belgian workmen when Marx, without any ado, was expelled by the Belgian Government. The provisional Government of France had, however, through Flocon, invited him to return to Paris, and this invitation he accepted. In Paris he remained some time, till after the revolution of March, 1848, when he returned to Cologne, and there founded the "New Rhenish Gazette"—the only paper representing the working class, and daring to defend the June insurgents of Paris. In vain did the various reactionary and Liberal papers denounce the "Gazette" for its "audacity" in attacking all that is holy, and defying all authority—and that, too, in a Prussian fortress! In vain did the authorities, by virtue of the state of siege, suspend the paper for six weeks. It again reappeared under the very eyes of the police, its reputation and circulation growing with the attacks made upon it. After the Prussian coup d'état of November, the "Gazette," at the head of each number, called on the people to refuse the taxes and to meet force by force. For this, and on account of certain articles, the paper was twice prosecuted and acquitted. Finally, after the May rising (1849), in Dresden, the

Rhenish Provinces and South Germany, the "Gazette" was forcibly suppressed. The last number, printed in red type—appeared on May 19, 1849.

Marx now again returned to Paris, a few weeks after the demonstration of June 13, 1849. The French Government gave him the choice of retiring to Brittany or leaving France. He preferred the latter, and went to London—where he continued to live for over thirty years. An attempt to bring out the "New Rhenish Gazette," in the form of a review, published at Hamburg, was not successful. Immediately after Napoleon's coup d'état Marx wrote his "Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," and in 1853 the "Revelations Concerning the Cologne Trial," in which he laid bare the infamous machinations of the Prussian Government and police.

After the condemnation at Cologne of the members of the Communist League, Marx for a time retired from active political life, devoting himself to his economic studies at the British Museum, to contributing leading articles and correspondence to the New York "Tribune," and to writing pamphlets and fly-sheets attacking the Palmerston regime widely circulated at that time by David Urquhart.

The first fruits of his long, earnest studies in political economy appeared in 1859, in his "Kritik zur Politischen Ökonomie"—a work which contains the first exposition of his theory of value.

During the Italian war, Marx, in the German paper, "Das Volk," published in London, denounced the Bonapartism that hid itself under the guise of liberal sympathy for oppressed nationalities, and the Prussian policy that, under the cloak of neutrality, merely sought to fish in troubled waters. On this occasion it became necessary to attack Carl Vogt, who, in the pay of the "midnight assassin," was agitating for German neutrality—nay, sympathy. Infamously and deliberately calumniated by Carl Vogt, Marx replied to him and other gentlemen of his ilk in "Herr Vogt," 1860, in which he accused Vogt of being in Napoleon's pay. Just ten years later, in 1870, this accusation was proved to be true. The French Government of National Defence published a list of the Bonapartist hirelings, and under the letter "V" appeared: "Vogt; received in August, 1859, 40,000 francs."

In 1867 Marx published at Hamburg his chief work, "Das Kapital." Meanwhile, the condition of the workingmen's movement had so far advanced that Karl Marx could think of executing a long-cherished plan—the establishment in all the more advanced countries of Europe and America of an International Working Men's Association. A public meeting to express sympathy with Poland was held in April, 1864. This brought together the workmen of various nationalities, and it was decided to found the International. This was done at a meeting presided over by Professor Besly, in St. James's Hall, on September 28, 1864. A provisional General Council was elected, and Marx drew up the inaugural address and the provisional rules. In this address, after an appalling picture of the misery of the working classes, even in years of so-called commercial prosperity, he tells the working people of all countries to combine, and, as nearly twenty years before in the Communist Manifesto, he concluded with the words, "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" The "rules" stated the reason for founding the International:

"Considering—
"That the emancipation of the working classes must be conquered by the working classes themselves; that the struggle for the emancipation of the working classes means, not a struggle for class privileges and monopolies, but for equal rights and duties, and the abolition of all class rule;

"That the economic subjection of the man of labor to the monopolizer of the means of labor—that is, the sources of life—lies at the bottom of servitude in all its forms of social misery, mental degradation and political dependence;

"That the economical emancipation of the working classes is, therefore, the great end to which every political movement ought to be subordinate as a means;

"That all efforts aiming at that great end have hitherto failed from the want of solidarity between the manifold divisions of labor in each country, and from the absence of a fraternal bond of union between the working classes of different countries;

"That the emancipation of labor is neither a local nor a national, but a social problem, embracing all countries in which modern society exists, and depending for its solution on the concurrence, practical and theoretical, of the most advanced countries;

for the immediate combination of the disconnected movements;

"For these reasons—
"The International Working Men's Association has been founded."

To give an account of Marx's work in the International would be to write a history of the association itself—for, while never being more than the corresponding secretary for Germany and Russia, he was the leading spirit of all the General Councils. With scarcely any exceptions, the addresses, from the inaugural one to the last one, on the "Civil War in France"—were written by him. In this last address Marx explained the real meaning of the Commune, "that sphinx so tantalizing to the bourgeois mind." In words as vigorous as beautiful, he branded the corrupt Government of "national deflection that betrayed France into the hands of Prussia," he denounced the Government consisting of such men as the forger Jules Favre, the usurer Terry, and the thrice infamous Thiers, "that monstrous gnome," the "political shoe-black of the Empire." After contrasting the horrors perpetrated by the Versailles and the heroic devotion of the Parisian workmen, dying for the preservation of the very republic of which M. Terry is now Prime Minister, Marx concludes:

"Workmen, Paris, with its Commune, will be forever venerated as the glorious harbinger of the new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. Its exterminators, history has already nailed to that pillory from which all the prayers of the priests will not avail to redeem them."

The fall of the Commune placed the International in an impossible position. It became necessary to remove the General Council from London to New York, and this, at Marx's suggestion, was done by the Hague Congress in 1873. Since then the movement has taken another form; the continual intercourse between the proletarians of all countries—one of the fruits of the International Association—has shown that there no longer exists the necessity for a formal organization. But whatever the form, the work is going on, must go on so long as the present conditions of society shall exist.

Since 1873 Marx had given himself up almost entirely to his work, though this had been retarded for some years by ill-health. The MS. of the second volume of this chief work will be edited by his eldest, truest and dearest friend, Frederick Engels. There are other MSS. which may also be published.

I have confined myself strictly to historical and biographical details of the Man. Of his striking personality, his immense erudition, his wit, humor, general kindness and ever ready sympathy, it is not for me to speak. To sum up all—

"The elements
So mixed in him that nature might
stand up,
And say to all the world, 'This was
a man!'"

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RACIAL DECAY AND COST OF LIVING

CAPITALIST LIE ABOUT THE WORKERS BEING BETTER OFF, NAILED—CENTURY OF UNHAMPERED CAPITALISM HAS LEFT THE RACE SMALLER AND WEAKER

That present economic and industrial conditions are tending to rapid deterioration of the race throughout the world is the opinion of an editorial writer in "The Medical Record." Among these conditions he believes the increased cost of living to be pre-eminent, and he asserts that this cost is likely to rise still further, emphasizing the distinction between rich and poor. He says:

"A young, vigorous, undeveloped nation ourselves, whose life blood is constantly freshened by a sturdy class of immigrants, such tendency is not yet as apparent with us as with the older nations, where greater congestion and fiercer competition are rapidly bringing about decadence. Yet if existing conditions in this country are to be allowed to prevail, such deterioration is undoubtedly inevitable for us, even if delayed, and it behooves us to look ahead and take preventive measures for the future accordingly. Nor does the situation admit of delay. Great Britain is to-day confronted by a not only numerically great but steadily increasing class of physical, mental, and moral defectives of her own producing, who have in turn created problems in sociology, criminology, and public health which threaten her very national existence.

"It is stated that the average British recruit for the Crimean War, when England contained a large class of well-fed sturdy yeomanry, was nearly three inches taller and nearly thirty pounds heavier than the average recruit for the Boer War, two generations later, when an undernourished, degenerate population, four out of five of which lives in cities, was found to have developed. And before the end of the latter war, in which only about 250,000 soldiers out of a population of some 35,000,000 were required, the recruiting officers had to accept as soldiers adult males only five feet tall, in spite of the fact that such under-sized racial degenerates were fully recognized as lacking not only in physical strength but also in constitutional stamina and mental balance. Statistics for the year 1906 show that the height of the average British infantry recruit for that year was sixty-four and one-half inches, his weight was 123 pounds, and his chest measure was thirty-three inches. When we compare this stunted development with Sargent's actual averages for youthful American college students, of sixty-eight inches height, 180 pounds weight, and 38.3 inches chest measure, we can appreciate that the days of the sturdy English 'beef-eater' are gone, and that Klingling's reference to the 'thin red line of heroes' has more ap-

plications than one.
"Even the German Government, which requires thorough physical training in schools and gives great attention to the maintenance of a high standard of living in the industrial classes, finds a steadily decreasing percentage of German conscripts able to conform to army physical standards. Its investigations have demonstrated the fact that the larger the town the greater the proportion of male inhabitants unfit for military service, and that this unfitness materially increases with the second generation."

As for our own land, the writer reminds us that in 1800 only four per cent. of American citizens lived in towns, while in 1900 the proportion of city dwellers was thirty per cent. Under primitive conditions of life, an abundance of nourishment was within reach of all; but at present the cost of living has forced the large classes whose wages have not proportionately advanced to give up the more expensive nutritious foods which they were formerly able to procure. He goes on to say:

"Even organized labor, with its more generous wages, has largely joined the present meat boycott; and it is a sad commentary on existing conditions, which it will take more than political sophistry to explain, that a large part of the body politic must deprive itself of an essential article of nourishment in order to struggle more effectively against economic conditions rapidly becoming intolerable. If it cannot justly be claimed that a large part of the American population is as yet suffering from chronic malnutrition—as is the case with the British masses—still it can be safely asserted that our poorer classes are already practically on its verge. It can also be safely asserted that if present conditions are allowed to persist, the cost of living must continue to rise and the financial extremes of society become more and more widely separated. . . .

"To the medical profession as a whole, public opinion entrusts the welfare of the race, and through this welfare, the destiny of the nation, not only for the present but for the future. Let us not overlook the fact that many of its undoubted physical ills—causes of disease and death—find their origin in deep-seated economic, industrial, and political conditions quite beyond the reach of drug or knife. Proper attention by us to such present conditions will have a profound effect in reducing the gravity of the problems which the physician, sociologist, and statesman of the future will be called upon to solve."

AS TO MOLDERS.

- (1) Joseph Valentine is the president of the Molders' Union of America.
- (2) The Union's membership is about \$5,000.
- (3) The Union exchanges cards with no other organization except the Scottish Molders' Union. The Union recognizes their card and vice versa. All other applicants have to pay an initiation fee of \$5.
- (4) As to whether the Union's principles are the principles of craft Unionism or Industrialism, they seek for and enter into contracts with the employers. There have been cases where the Union has gone out in sympathy ON ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS. This happened notably in the case of the strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in Chicago. That case and all similar ones occurred only where the molders had a working agreement, called the "Allied Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L." If this is the case and it is found that none of the contracts with the employer conflict with the proposed support of the striking body, then and only then will the order be given. So much for the "Industrial" feature—Many are the cases where members of one Local scabbed on another Local, and did "nice" work unworthy of Organized Labor. Many instances of this could be quoted with a little time to think them up. In 1904 the Cincinnati molding shops were struck with the exception of those who paid the rate, (there had been a reduction), and those shops that did get the rate did the work that was sent from the shops that were struck, and it was well known of course.

Two years ago, at the Ludlow Valve Works in Watervliet, near Troy, N. Y., the molders and helpers went out on strike on a question of wages. The helpers were organized. After 6 days the Ludlow Valve Co. gave the molders

what they wanted and filled the places of the helpers with non-union men, and the molders worked with them. That ended the Helpers Union in that place.

Three weeks ago the pattern makers in the Baker & Shevlin shop in Saratoga were locked out. Conditions were the following: There were several men who had ceased to pay their dues to the organization, and the rest of the men stopped work and sat on their tool chests to await the paying of the dues of the other men, or to have them "fired." Baker came in and ordered the Union men to get out. This account was given to me yesterday by the pattern makers' business agent, and the molders in this shop in question (Baker & Shevlin's) and also in a shop near Schenectady, in Scotia, in a firm named the Mohawk Foundry Co., are cheerfully doing the molding and they know that some of the patterns come from the Baker & Shevlin shop in Saratoga.

The National Founders' Association, Detroit, Mich., issued on February 28 of this year a summary of Union Molders' strikes 1904-1909 inclusive, stating the number of strikes during that period and the issue of the strike. From the tables it appears that 16 strikes were won; 16 were compromised; in 9 cases the shop became non-union; and in 184 cases the strike was lost.

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—Prof. Max Muller.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1910.

There are two modes of historical
composition, the artistic and the scientific.
The former implies that men give
origin to events; it therefore selects
some prominent individual, pictures him
under a fanciful form, and makes him
the hero of a romance. The latter, in-
stead, that human affairs present an
unbroken chain, in which each fact is
the offspring of some preceding fact,
and the parent of some subsequent fact,
declares that men do not control events,
but that events control men.

—DRAPER.

THE "DESPOTIC SPEAKER."

Curious what the tenacity is in a
phrase, when once current, however
absurd.

Even now, when Joe Cannon—stigmatized these many months as the
"Despotic Speaker"—has been virtually
dethroned after a protracted
parliamentary struggle of nearly 48
hours, that is to say, even now when
the country resounds with a narrative
that expressly disproves the
charge of despotism, and places the
despotism where it really belongs, even
now the "Despotic Speaker" continues
to be the epithet hurled at the thrashed
Uncle Joe by the very forces who
beat him down, and thereby disproved
their own charge.

Speaker Cannon was the choice of a
majority in the House of Representatives,
the identical majority framed the
Rules of procedure investing the
Speaker with certain attributes. The
exercise of the attributes was despotism,
no doubt. But who was the despot?
Surely not the agent—the
Speaker. The despot was the agent's
principal—the majority in the House.
So long as the Republican majority
tolerated the Rules which itself had
framed, not a single member of that
majority could with any show of sense
or decency yell "Despot!" at the
Speaker.

On the part of the Democratic con-
tingent in the House, the yell of "Des-
pot!" at Speaker Cannon was im-
becility—they were blaming the wrong
man, thereby shielding the real cul-
prits. On the part of members of the
Republican contingent the yell was
bad faith—they sought to saddle upon
another their own misconduct.

The issue proves it.
So soon as the supporters of Speaker
Cannon, which means, so soon as
the real despots became a minority
of the House, by the defection of
enough of their former forces to con-
stitute a majority with the Democrats,
"despotism" fell. And how did "des-
potism" fall? Did the defecting Re-
publicans move the removal of the
"despot"? Not at all. What they did
was to move a new set of Rules that
shore the Speaker or the powers which
they themselves had conferred upon him.

There is no such thing as a one
man's despotism. The only "despot-
ism" conceivable is the despotism of
an unprincipled majority towards the
legitimate rights of a minority.

Yellers of "Despot!" are a base
crew. Either the yell is a lie of the
whole cloth intended to promote pur-
poses that the yellers themselves are
ashamed of and seek to conceal under
the semblance of democracy; or the
yell is intended to free the yellers from
responsibility for the "despotism"
which they profit by; or the yell is a
confession of mass poltroonery. In all
instances the yell is a badge of infamy.
No one man can practice despotism.

The Canada S. P. is following the
suit of her United States sister. In
Canada also the sweet-scented S. P.
is rigged up with charges and counter
charges of tyranny. The Army of the
Social Revolution is not to be con-
structed of "odd ends."

FANNING THE FLAMES OF WAR
WITH JAPAN.

People are asking what does that
after dinner speech of banker Jacob
H. Schiff mean? Does the banker's
prediction of a great struggle in the Far
East, in which probably the United
States, Japan and other great powers
would be involved, indicate merely a
commercial struggle? Does it, perchance,
portend war? Bloodless or bloody war?
—these are mere manifestations of some
central fact. The central fact in this
instance is that Idle Money in large
quantity behaves very much like Idle
Labor in large numbers: the one and the
other is prone to riot.

When peace was signed between Rus-
sia and Japan Secretary Hay addressed
a note to the great Powers. The note
referred to Manchuria, that portion of
the Chinese territory that had been the
theater of the war, and in which Japan
acquired equal influence with Russia, if
not preponderant. The two Powers
most intimately concerned were Japan
and Russia. Secretary Hay advanced
the principle that the integrity of China
shall be respected, and that equal com-
mercial opportunities shall be guaran-
teed to all in Manchuria. The principle
was accepted; it is known as the "Open
Door." Now it is claimed from some
quarters with regard to Japan and Rus-
sia, especially with regard to Japan, that
although the latter professes the prin-
ciple of the Open Door "with an ambi-
lity of utterance that leaves nothing to
be desired," complaints are at the same
time being received from our Consular
representatives and from our merchants
in Manchuria of discriminatory treat-
ment to our present disadvantage and
altogether inconsistent with the prin-
ciple of the Open Door.

After reading these broad charges one
is agog for specifications. The Open
Door, equality of commercial opportuni-
ties, contemplates and can contemplate
commercial transactions only. Vainly
does one search for such specifications.
Not one is given. There seem to be no
facts to warrant any. Indeed, as far as
the conduct of the State Department
goes, there would seem to be what may
be called official denial of the existence
of any such facts: Mr. Cloud, the United
States Consul at Mukden who, last No-
vember, charged discrimination in gen-
eral terms without alleging specific in-
stances, or giving names and details, is
no longer in the consular service. Are
the charges, then, left wholly without
specification? There are specifications—
but what is their nature?

Among the first acts of the present
Secretary of State Knox was a note to
Japan, Russia, Great Britain, France and
Germany proposing that those nations
join the United States in a plan to sup-
ply China with the money needed to
purchase the existing Manchurian rail-
ways, and he followed up that proposal
with the suggestion that a new railway
be built across Manchuria from Chin-
chow to Alguon on the Amur River. Both
proposals were rejected by both Russia
and Japan, on the ground of previous
agreements with China regulating the
control and extension of railways in
Manchuria.

Secretary Knox did not, before his in-
duction in the State Department, enjoy
a reputation for expertise in matters
of the Far East; nor was he in the
Department long enough to acquire such
expert knowledge when he framed his
proposals. Obviously he was "seen"—
and seen in a hurry. By whom the "see-
ing" and "coaching" was done is no less
obvious. It was not done by mercantile
concerns, the only ones whose interests
came under the purview of the Open
Door. The "seeing" and "coaching" was
done by Financial Interests. In other
words, the charge against Japan for
breaking faith is made by Interests who
seek, not to maintain, but to unhinge
the Open Door. The building of rail-
roads under the shield of foreign Powers
involves an infringement of territorial
integrity.

The trenchant words of the British
economist P. J. Dunning—"Capital is
said to fly turbulence and strife and to
be timid, which is very true; but this
is very incompletely stating the ques-
tion. Capital eschews no profit, or very
small profit, just as Nature was form-
erly said to abhor a vacuum. With ade-
quate profit, capital is very bold. A
certain 10 per cent. will ensure its em-
ployment anywhere; 20 per cent. certain
will produce eagerness; 50 per cent.,
positive audacity; 100 per cent. will
make it ready to trample on all human laws;
300 per cent., and there is not a crime at
which it will scruple, nor a risk it will
not run, even to the chance of its owner
being hanged. If turbulence and strife
will bring profit, it will freely encourage
both—these words may be here repeated,
and, by the light of the conduct of
the Financial Interests now laying
themselves bare, Dunning's passage may
be supplemented with this sentence:—
"And all the boldness, eagerness, audac-
ity, readiness to commit all manner of
crime, and ardor to promote turbulence
and strife that pulsate normally through
the veins of capital gallop with redoubled
fury in the veins of capital when it lies

idle." The vaults of the American financiers
are bursting with money. The money is
lying idle. The Far East offers "oppor-
tunities." In order to utilize these the
Open Door is now sought to be given an
interpretation wholly foreign to, and in
violation of it—and the flames of war
are fanned to break a breach through
which Idle Money may flow and become
Active Capital, whacking profits.

Top-Capitalism in the saddle evolves
two sets of rioters: at one end, Idle
Labor, displaced by concentration and
improved machinery, held in ignorance,
and outraged; at the other end Idle
Money, restless after profits, and ready
to promote turbulence and strife to
attain its object.

NOT MORALS, BUT SYSTEMS

It is so much easier to fly off at a
tangent than to hit the correct path. It
is so much less laborious to put forth
a little impulsive effort than to submit
to the restraint and discipline neces-
sary for the carrying on of a large
and effective work, that it is surprising
there are not on foot more schemes
than there are to convert, humanize,
Christianize, what-not-ize the em-
ployer—anything but abolish him.

Capitalism is all right, runs the siren
song of these humanizers, etc.: it is
allright for some to be wealthy and
some to be poor, for some to work hard
and some to do nothing; only the thing
should not be carried to extremes; we
should teach the employer to be a
Christian, to be less hard on his men.

Precisely such a move was started
in Chicago a short time ago, leveled
at the head of William C. Thorne,
vice-president of Montgomery Ward &
Co., the big mail-order house, with ex-
ploitees running up into the thousands.

And promptly and properly comes
Vice-President Thorne back with the
statement:

"That men—men who have families
to support and children to bring up—
should be forced to work for \$12 a
week is deplorable. It is impossible
to do justice to one's children, to
one's wife or to one's self when one's
income is only that much. It is hard-
ly possible to live decently on \$12 a
week when one has no one but one's
self to take care of. But \$12 a week
is a wage that thousands upon thou-
sands work for. Hundreds of houses
in this city don't pay even that much.

"It is a universal condition, and
Montgomery Ward & Co. are no more
free from it than are other business
establishments. The condition holds
us in its grip and we must yield to it.
It would be suicide with the keen com-
petition prevailing for any business
firm to undertake singly to pay its
employees more than other firms in
the field do."

For frankness this certainly leaves
nothing to be desired; also for telling-
ness. It proves, from the culprit's
own mouth, that it is useless to try
to reform him; that he must be relent-
lessly excised, along with the condi-
tions which breed him.

Try to reform the employer, and
love's labor's lost; abolish the employ-
ing class, and your labor bears fruit.
Attempt to change morals under the
system, you are trying to sweep back
the river; abolish the system, and mor-
als change of themselves. Not
morals, but systems, is the point of
attack.

"NEW YORK AMERICAN"—ISMS.

A gentleman with the half poetic
half martial name of Milo Hastings
has been given space in the "New
York American" to "nail" in the "only
way that the responsibility can be
nailed for the rise in the cost of liv-
ing," and the gentleman is nailing
away.

The argument of Mr. Hastings is
quite simple: There is a rush from
productive into non-productive work;
the same number of farmers that in 1870
fed 100 bankers, now feeds 365 of these
parasites; similarly with regard to
other non-producers, such as lawyers,
clerks, preachers, etc. This state of
things is resolved into a clear propo-
sition: If one man's cost of living is
\$600 and one man can raise 1,600
bushels of potatoes, then if three men
are raising potatoes and one man sell-
ing them, the potatoes must sell at
fifty cents a bushel to support the four
men; if, thereupon, a second man
quits raising potatoes and makes his
living selling potatoes, then only 3,200
bushels of potatoes are raised, and
they must sell at seventy-five cents a
bushel in order to support the same
four men. Consequently, the rise in
prices is due to the withdrawal of la-
bor forces from production, and turn-
ing the same to non-productive ser-
vices.

Here are blunders by the bushel for
ye.

First blunder—It does not follow
that if fewer men work at a produc-
tive industry than worked before,
therefore the output is less. Improved

machinery and methods of production
can raise a larger output with fewer
hands than more hands can with
backward methods. As a matter of
fact, potatoes and all other goods are
now produced much more plentifully
than before.

Second blunder—The price of goods
does not depend upon the amount that
it costs a man to live. The price of
goods depends upon the supply of and
the demand for the goods. Seeing
that price seeks the level of value and
attains it, one year with another, and
seeing that value depends upon the
labor socially necessary and bestowed
upon the production of goods, it fol-
lows that when fewer hands produce
more goods in a given time, the value
of the goods declines, and consequen-
tly their price also.

Third blunder—The transfer of la-
bor from productive to non-produc-
tive occupations leaves unchanged the
demand for the goods produced.

In short, for Mr. Hastings' theory
to be correct the increased amount of
non-productive labor must be accom-
panied with a decreased output; the
price of goods must depend upon what
people need to live; and the transfer
of labor from productive to non-pro-
ductive occupations must effect an in-
crease in the demand for the goods.
Lo, three blunders that involve many
times three more blunders.

And such is the blunderbussing that
the "New York American" indulges in.
Any wonder that its incubates reason
like carts abacking?

THE SECRET OF TOM WATSON'S IR-
RITATION.

"If the Socialists were capable of sane
reasoning," says Tom Watson in "The
Jeffersonian" article, a part of which
was commented upon last week in these
columns, "they'd know that the term
'surplus value' is pure nonsense. There
may be different kinds of value—value
in use, value in exchange, etc.—but
there is not, never has been, and never
can be such a thing as Surplus Value.
You might as well speak of the surplus
hide of the living horse, or the surplus
horns of a live cow. When a pail is
full of water or milk, it is full; and to
speak of its being fuller than full, is to
talk idiotic gibberish. The value of a
thing, is the full measure of its com-
mercial worth; in the very nature of
things, there cannot be surplus to it."

Assuming for the sake of argument,
that the word "surplus" and the word
"value" are mutually repellant, it does
not follow that a combination of the two
is "insanity," or "idiotic gibberish."
Technical language and usage present
innumerable instances of a terminology,
that, dissected, will not bear scrutiny;
and yet passes current as technical ac-
curacy. The term "bittersweet" used in
botany, may cause a Watsonic igno-
ramus on botany to laugh out aloud: "A
thing can not be bitter and yet sweet!"
The word "tribe," meaning originally a
third of the Roman population, was
later, when more gentes were introduced
in the commonwealth, transferred to any
of the main civic divisions of the Roman
people: when Mommsen, the Roman his-
torian refers to the "fourth tribe," some
Watsonic lump of cocksureness may
say: "Idiotic gibberish! how can a
'fourth' be a 'third'!" The word "um-
brella" means literally "shade-giver,"
and yet the thing is used when it rains:
we have heard "Volkszeitung" Timbuc-
toos pronounce the word "umbrella"
an evidence of "the duplicity of the En-
glish language," and very probably some
Watsonic shallow literature may deny
sanity to him who, the rain coming
down and no sun shining, would want a
"shade-giver." And so on. The etymo-
logically absurd of terms, may when
it has acquired a technical meaning, be-
come perfectly sane and sound. Mr.
Watson's literary effort in sweeping de-
nunciation of "surplus value" is, accord-
ingly, noise, and noise only. "Surplus
value" being a technical term in econo-
mics, covers a specific thing, and is, as
such, perfectly intelligible. Moreover,
there is nothing in Mr. Watson's philo-
logic objections, which we pursue no fur-
ther because we are not engaged in philo-
logy.

But why should Mr. Watson, a person-
age of literary attainments, be so nerv-
ous in his assault of "surplus value" as
to misdirect the batteries of his indig-
nant anti-Socialism against the philologic
construction of the term, instead of di-
recting them against what the term
stands for? The fact is a charming il-
lustration of "class instinct." Last
week the Daily People acquitted Mr.
Watson of the veiled extortion involved
in the capitalist's appropriation of "sur-
plus value," by showing that, according
to the gentleman's own statements, he
was still a hundreds years behind, and
practised the unvelled extortion that is
the apogee of the feudal junker—lived
on taxation. One touch of nature makes
all exploiters kin. Hit the junker, and
the capitalist will yell—we are seeing
the spectacle in Great Britain in the
matter of the House of Lords; hit the
capitalist, and the junker will shriek—
we are seeing the spectacle in Mr. Wat-

son's department. The term "surplus
value" makes Exploiterdom squirm.

What is surplus value?
All desirable things have a quality.
The quality of bread is to feed; the
quality of clothing is to shelter; the
quality of jack-knives is to cut; and so
on. Labor-power, a desirable thing like
those mentioned, has, like them, a qual-
ity of its own. What may that quality
be? It is the quality of producing more
wealth than, under any imaginable cir-
cumstances, it is itself worth, that is,
may be required to reproduce it.

He who buys bread pays, normally,
the exchange value of the bread, that is,
the amount of socially necessary labor
crystallized in its production, and, having
purchased the bread, enjoys its quality—
impartment of food.

He who buys clothing pays, normally,
the exchange value of the article, and,
having bought that, enjoys its quality—
impartment of shelter.

He who buys a jack-knife pays, nor-
mally, the thing's exchange value, and,
having bought it, enjoins its quality—
the power to cut.

He who buys labor-power pays, nor-
mally, the exchange value of that com-
modity, and, having bought it, enjoys its
quality—the capacity to produce more
wealth than paid for.—That excess of
wealth is known in economics as "sur-
plus value," or "surplus wealth."

At this point economics and sociology
merge. From the merger, together with
the facts just examined, the conclusion
follows—

Either the purchaser of labor-power is,
and of right ought to be, and it is folly
to deny him the right, entitled to appropri-
ate the fruits of the quality of the
purchased merchandise labor-power, on
the same principle that he is entitled
to enjoy the quality of the purchased
bread, clothing and jack-knife;

Or, the purchaser of the merchandise
labor-power, although entitled to enjoy
the quality of the purchased bread,
clothing and jack-knife, is not entitled to
appropriate the fruits of the quality of
the purchased merchandise labor-power.

One or the other—the decision of
which turns upon the nature of the mer-
chandise "labor-power."

With bread, clothing, jack-knives, as
with all other commodities, except one,
the goods and the owner, or seller, are
distinct beings; the one exception is the
commodity labor-power: it is so inter-
woven in every muscle, fibre and tissue
of its owner that the two are insepar-
able. When the owner of the commodity
labor-power sells that, it is himself he
sells. Thus sociology steps in—

If the first of the above alternatives
is to prevail, vesting in the purchaser of
labor-power the "surplus value" yielded
by his purchase, then it follows that
human beings, and a growing majority
of the population, at that, can be per-
manently held down to the status of
bread, clothing, jack-knives, etc.;

If the second alternative is to prevail,
denying the purchaser of labor-power the
"surplus value" yielded by his pur-
chase, then it follows that the appropri-
ation of "surplus value" is extortion,
a conclusion that involves the denial of
the stability of a social system in which
human beings are held in the status of
bread, clothing and jack-knives.

A. F. OF L. "ARGUMENTS."

Chicago, March 18.—Two men are in
the hospital with serious gun shot
wounds and sixteen others are nursing
broken heads to-day as the result of a
wild scene of disorder at the meeting of
Electrical Workers' Union, Local 134, in
its hall on the second floor at 275 La
Salle street last night.

Revolvers were drawn and a duel was
fought between the two leaders of the
union. Richard Shields, financial secre-
tary of the union, was shot through the
body by a bullet fired by Ray C. Mc-
Elheny, president of the union.

Lying on the floor, Shields emptied
his revolver at McElheny, but none of
the shots took effect. John F. Cleary
was struck by a stray bullet fired by the
wounded man when he attempted to
disarm McElheny.

Before the smoke of the revolvers
cleared away, the 150 members of the
union who were in attendance at the ses-
sion were fighting each other like mad-
men. The two factions were armed with
blackjacks, clubs and chairs. They
fought for a full half hour until both
sides were exhausted. Sixteen men were
lying on the floor when the faction led
by Shields was routed and driven from
the building.

The clash between Shields and Mc-
Elheny is said to have been brought to a
climax by the submission of the ques-
tion to the union as to whether or not
the union should withdraw from the As-
sociated Building Trades Council, of
which Martin B. Madden is leader, and
join the Chicago Building Trades Union,
the rival organization.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CON-
FESSIONAL BILL

Readers of The People will remember
the article "The Case of Father Trava-
ssos," Daily People, October 19, 1909;
Weekly People, October 30. It was the
case of a New Bedford Roman Catholic
priest who was sued in damages by a
husband, whose young wife the priest,
through false representations made in
the confessional and denying the binding
force of a marriage celebrated by the
civil authorities, had caused to desert her
husband. Subsequently, ascertaining
that the priest had misinformed her,
the wife returned to her husband and
revealed to him the reasons for her con-
duct. The husband then sued the priest.
At the trial, the attorney for the
defendant objected to the plaintiff's wife
testifying as to what the priest had
said to her, on the principle that the
words were spoken in the confessional,
and that such conversations are "privi-
leged." The trial judge overruled the
objection on the ground that, while the
priest could not be forced to reveal the
conversations of the confessional, the
penitent was free to do so; and judg-
ment was entered against the defendant,
Father Travassos.

Commenting at the time on the case
of Father Travassos The People argued
that Father Travassos and his hierarchy
had a right to believe that only they
had authority to solemnize marriage;
that they had a right to believe that a
man and woman, not married by them,
lived in concubinage; that they had a
right to believe that their expressions
concerning concubinage were not slan-
derous and libelous towards those not mar-
ried by them, and their children, and
that they had a right to believe that
such expressions should not lay them
open to prosecution for slander or libel;
finally, that they had a right to believe
that they should have the power to annul
all marriages otherwise contracted, and
thereby exercise the functions of a di-
vorce court as Father Travassos had
sought to do. The People argued further
that, seeing their views upon these mat-
ters were at war with the existing in-
stitutions of the land, and with the prin-
ciples upon which these institutions were
raised, Father Travassos and his hier-
archy had the right to agitate, to edu-
cate and to organize with the view to
bringing about the state of things in which
such beliefs were organic law. To hold
such views and to resort to such methods
The People placed itself on record as
holding that Father Travassos and his
hierarchy have an unquestionable right—
just the same as Socialists have and in-
sist upon the unabridged exercise of the
right to agitate, educate and organize
with a view to bringing about as radical
a political revolution in the existing or-
ganic institutions of the land, in one di-
rection, as the changes, which the pro-
cedure and posture of Father Travassos
and his hierarchy give an inkling of, im-
ply a radical political revolution in an-
other and opposite direction. Finally,
planted upon these views, together with
the facts in the Travassos case, The
People pointed out that the method pur-
sued by Father Travassos, and seconded
by his hierarchy, in pursuit of their goal
was, however, a method so utterly sub-
versive of elemental principles of social
order that it transcended even Anarchy.
Civilized man will insist upon the right
to agitate, educate and organize to the
end of enthroning his views, and only,
that achieved, will he put his views in
practice; the uncivilized man will at-
tempt to put his views in practice before
they are enthroned—as Father Travassos
did. "Imperium in imperio" (a suprem-
acy within a supremacy) is an onslaught
upon elemental principles of Social Life.

Reasserting this unshakable position,
and ever ready to welcome the ways that
make Social Life possible, The People
now takes pleasure to applaud the meth-
od now adopted in Massachusetts by
Father Travassos's hierarchy in view of
that priest's condemnation in New Bed-
ford. A bill was introduced this year
in the Massachusetts Legislature where-
by the utterances of a priest in the con-
fessional are to be excluded from the
witness stand, and are to be treated as
inviolably secret. However human in-
telligence may revolt against a political
system under which "the cloth" raises a
man above the law, the method of first
seeking to enact such a principle
into law before presuming
to enforce it is the orderly one.

Father Travassos's hierarchy de-
serve credit for falling into line with the
ways of orderly procedure, and to drop
the false pretence of religion by frankly
striking a political course in pursuit of
their object.

The bill has been killed in this Legis-
lature. It is referred to the next. Its
chances are next to none. We have the
theocratic system of political rule too far
behind us to need to apprehend its re-
turn. All the same, those who
like that sort of thing have
a right to promote it—along the
path of order. A country's destiny ever
must be in the country's hands. The
cause of Progress demands vigilance. If
Progress falls asleep it deserves no bet-
ter than to be "caught napping." If
the cause of Progress is vigilant, as it

UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—If only
the employers were less greedy, how
beautiful they could get along with
their workmen.

UNCLE SAM—And you think a lit-
tle less greed would solve the Labor
Question?

B. J.—That's it exactly.
U. S.—There is John Jones who only
has \$10,000 in his factory; do you think
he can produce as cheaply as Richard
Roe who works with \$50,000 capital?

B. J.—N-n-o.
U. S.—Each piece of goods that John
Jones produces costs him full twice as
much as each piece of goods that Rich-
ard Roe produces. Can John Jones
compete with Richard Roe?

B. J.—Hardly.

U. S.—What is left for him to do but
to reduce the cost of his production?

B. J.—Nothing.

U. S.—Won't he be driven to lower
the wages of his employees?

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—If he doesn't could he carry
on business?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—If he does—

B. J.—He is safe.

U. S.—He is busted just the same,
although his lease of life may be a little
longer.

B. J.—But if he is busted anyhow
what help is there?

U. S.—The help there is for him is
that he kicks out the labor fakir whom
he keeps salaried in the union. That is
so much money saved, to begin with.

Secondly, that he realizes that he is
doomed unless the Socialist Labor Party
wins. Because then competition will
be abolished.

Third, that he aid his employees to
realize their class interests and that,
proceeding upon these class interests,
they must conquer the public power,
and thereby overthrow the capitalist
system.

Finally, join his workers and shoul-
der to shoulder with them march under
the banner of the S. L. P. The over-
throw of the capitalist system would
free him from the mill-stone of small
property, that now, tied to his neck, is
drowning him, and he would become
part owner in and enjoyer of the wealth
produced in the Co-operative Common-
wealth.

Thus, you will see, the "greed" ques-
tion is no question.

W. F. M. Vote Favorable for "Amal-
gamation."

Denver, Colo., March 19.—Prelimi-
nary returns on the vote being taken by
the unions of the Western Federation
of Miners on the proposition to af-
filiate with the American Federation

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

FORWARD, THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the past two months I have been knocking about from place to place and have made some experiences which I may tell of later when I have more time. One result of my observations is that I am more hopeful than ever for the ultimate success of the S. L. P. My best wishes to all those who believe in the S. L. P. May they all buckle down to the task before them and never let up until wage slavery is abolished.

D. B. Moore.
Elk City Okla., March 10.

ENDORSES LITERATURE FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The General Committee of Section New York has hit the drill square on the head by its resolution in sending a consignment of literature to Philadelphia and appealing to Party members to contribute towards defraying the expense of same. I enclose money order for two dollars to help out. Let us do all we can to make intelligent Socialists who shall know how to organize on the industrial and the political fields. Correct education is imperative; after that the rest will follow.

E. W. Collins.
Gem, Idaho, March 10.

ALSO APPROVES LITERATURE FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The attached is a letter from a Chicago comrade, showing the approval with which the idea of the literature fund is hailed.

L. A.
New York, March 16.

(Enclosure.)

L. Abelson, Organizer,

Dear Comrade:—Inclosed you will find money order for \$4.85 for the Philadelphia strike literature fund. In the cigar factory where I am working we were practically unanimous for the S. L. P. appeal for funds to spread the light in Philadelphia, all unanimous that is excepting a few so-called Socialist party, Social Democrats, or whatever they call themselves. Finding them opposed to spreading the light we told them not to give anything, that we could get along without them; and we did.

I hope to see every comrade go among his shopmates for contributions to this Philadelphia strike literature fund, and I trust that our Philadelphia comrades are making the most of the opportunity that confronts them. Work such as this will soon make the capitalists fear the word strike, for we'll make it mean: "On to Socialism!"

Jacob Roth.
Chicago, March 15.

A TIP TO PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having been a member of the A. A. S. E. Railway Association, I have been on the lookout to gain things for the men. I notice that the Philadelphia trolley men are now demanding that all their men be reinstated by the company. You may pick up any paper in cases of strike and read that the bosses say: "Every member will be reinstated." But they never say for how long. They don't draw up contracts with regard to reinstatements. Then a week or so later you are cut.

John Eaton.
Newark, N. J., March 16.

A NATIONAL JACK KETCH?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The reverend J. Wesley Hill, the Methodist minister who recently stated in the pulpit of his Metropolitan Temple that he would be willing to pull the rope to hang Socialists, is adopting new methods to attract a congregation where his former efforts dimly failed. In his role of Christian minister preaching the gospel this pastor found his success ever growing less; his flock evermore dwindling, and the certainty of ruination evermore alarming. What to do for revenue? The reverend hit upon the idea of a campaign against Socialism. He plans now to organize a movement on a national scale, and, of course, provide himself with a berth as the central figure.

W. E.
New York, March 15.

A. F. OF L. SCABBING

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I had been working in Underwood's machine shop, and had gone out on strike with the A. F. of L.-ites; and now they have scabbed me out of my job.

It would have been worth \$20 to hear the five-minute speech I made to those fellows and their boss. I roasted him out of them. Mr. Underwood paid me a fine compliment. He said: "You are the kind of a man that would cause trouble in this country."

I narrowly escaped being mobbed by the barbarians, but they will never forget what I said to them.

Machinist.

Phila., March 12.

SEES S. P. IS HOPELESS AND LEAVES IT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed is a copy of a letter I sent to H. C. Tuck, state secretary of the Socialist party. It is self-explanatory and you may use it if you wish.

Kaspar Bauer.

Felton, Calif., February 28.

(Enclosure.)

Felton, Cal., Feb. 27, 1910.

H. C. Tuck,
State Secretary (?) S. P.,
Oakland, Cal.

Dear Comrade:—

In reply to yours of the 21st, I will say that I will not accept the nomination for National Committeeman. There would be more honor in defeat than in victory.

The Socialist party no longer represents anything worth mentioning. From the recent declaration for private ownership in land to the still more recent action of our State Committee in deposing you, in things to be done and in the way of doing these things, I differ with it. Years ago I hoped that gradually the S. P. would get its bearings. That hope is gone. Rent with internal strife, we find no time for virile agitation or fearless education. Split, split and again split should be the motto of the S. P. And in time to come, as the result of long continued practice, even like the protozoan, we shall see the S. P. increase its members by the simple process of division. Speed the happy day! But whenever you get tired of tomfoolery, quit and join the S. L. P. as I shall do and as I shall advise my comrades to do.

Yours for the cause,

Kaspar Bauer.

GREETING AND APPRECIATION FROM BRANCH 358, WORKMEN'S CIRCLE.

Paul Augustine, Secy:—Your communication received and in answer would say that we are glad that we can be of some help to the S. L. P. There is a saying that every little helps; we send our little—\$2—and at the same time desire to express our thanks to your party for the good work it has done and will continue to do in the future.

With brotherly love,

Branch 328, Workmen's Circle,

M. Marcus, Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., March 10.

WARNING FROM ALASKA

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I feel it to be my duty to inform the readers of the Daily and Weekly People at large, and especially the wage-earners of the Pacific Coast, as to the conditions of the wage-earners who came to work for M. J. Heney at Cordova, Alaska. M. J. Heney, a contractor of the Copper River and North Western Railroad, with headquarters in Seattle, has been sending men to this place for the last two months. He knows from past experience that it would be impossible for the men to go to work. But he is still sending men with the promise of immediate employment, though there is no work to be had and no chance of any for from one to two months yet. The men are charged \$1.00 per day for board and housed in cold and unsanitary bunk-houses with no medical attendance whatever. So one may see the condition existing here.

From four to five hundred men are all in debt to the company for from one to three months for board. They have just the promise of work after getting in debt to the company to the extent of half their summer's wages.

I might state that this place is 1,400 miles from Seattle, the nearest outlet

to the United States. The men are practically without money.

Leonard Westberg.

Cordova, Alaska, February 27.

SPARGO MUFFS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It has often been said that the picture of Karl Marx hanging on the walls of a Socialist party headquarters is as much out of place as the picture of Jesus Christ on the walls of a Pinkerton detective office. Oft has the S. P., by its official acts dragged the fair name of Socialism through the mire, and oft have the numerous freak leaders of that party given expression to sentiments and fostered propositions that have been a disgrace to Socialism. Now comes John Spargo, whose antics must have caused Marx to turn in his grave.

Spargo was billed to give an address on Sunday evening, March 13, at Ford Hall, Boston, Mass., where a series of meetings have been conducted Sunday evenings under the direction of the Boston Baptist Social Union. The subject on which Spargo was announced to speak was, "The Life and Work of Karl Marx." The hall, seating about two thousand people, was completely filled and hundreds were turned away unable to gain an entrance, not because of any particular interest in the subject or the speaker, but because the hall is invariably overcrowded; had the subject been the "Life and Work of Carrie Nation," the crowd would have been the same size. Nevertheless, here was an opportunity to bring home to that audience of two thousand people in no small measure the principles which Marx fought for and which he attempted to inculcate into the minds of the International Proletariat. Did Spargo take advantage of this opportunity? Not he.

Spargo started his lecture about 8:30 p. m., consumed fifteen minutes on Marx's father, his conversion from Judaism to Christianity, and about his mother's religious propensities and her being a homely woman, he was careful to distinguish between homely in the old English sense and homely in the New England sense. He consumed about fifteen more minutes in describing how Marx in his boyhood days successfully defeated his enemies among the school boys, as well as his teachers, by his satire and ability to write poetry condemnatory of their actions. He explained in detail how Marx met his first wife, fell in love with her, the love letters between the two and how they finally overcame the opposition from what they apprehended would be an obdurate parent on the bride's side, etc., etc. He then dwelt upon Marx's early married life, his friendship with Heinrich Heine and other notable men, how one of Marx's children starved to death, and other unfortunate circumstances in Marx's life. At this point Spargo's flow of oratory began and in the closing fifteen minutes he attempted to show how Marx of the Old World, and Abraham Lincoln of the New, played a wonderful part in the preservation of the Union; how, during the most critical period of the war, when it seemed that all was going against Lincoln, the English and the French decided to recognize the Confederacy and thereby destroy the Union; how Marx at the critical moment wrote a resolution and through his friends had it adopted by the English Trades Unionists in which the attitude of the English government was criticized for its interference and stating their position as being in favor of Lincoln and the Union. As Spargo's time was about up he finished with this remark: "The fame of Marx as a political economist may die out, but as a philosopher it will live always"!!!!

The chairman did not allow the customary half hour for questions, and the audience, after rising and singing "Auld Lang Syne," adjourned. On my way to this meeting the thought occurred to me that the Baptist Social Union must be off its guard to tolerate a discussion on the subject of the evening, but, after hearing Spargo on the subject I confess that I am of the opinion that there is method in the madness of the Boston Baptist Social Union. I thought later of how men who pose as leaders in the Socialist movement, the Debses, the Haywoods, the Spargos, etc., expose themselves as absolute weaklings when an opportunity presents itself to them to show their fibre and calibre. Aye, more. These are the kind of men who, at critical periods in the world's history have always, by their weakness, defeated the aspirations of the oppressed classes.

Marx spent a great many years of his life delving into many fields of research and science and has left to the working class as a result of this ex-

pendent energy his book, "Capital," a book which no bourgeois economist since the time of its publication has been able to successfully contradict and disprove; a book, which, in the measure that the workers study, will enable them to knock the pins from under any apologist for capitalism. Spargo did not even mention the name of the book. Marx's theory of value was not even remotely referred to, the materialist conception of history was absolutely ignored. Instead, Spargo consumed about an hour in appealing to the sentiment of his audience and wound up by trying to secure a favorable impression for Marx by attempting to show how Marx played no small part in preserving the Union. Marx's fame as a political economist will live despite the Spargos.

The closing words of the speaker were that immortal phrase of Marx, "Workingmen of the World, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain!" These words were indeed a most unbecoming conclusion to such a harangue. The chairman announced that Mr. Spargo would address the Evangelical Ministers' Alliance the next morning at the Park street church, and advised all those who were unable to hear Mr. Spargo that evening to be sure and attend the church next day. Is it any wonder that these men are greeted with open arms by the enemy? I have attended many lectures, and not a few in this very hall where Spargo spoke last Sunday, and on the same platform of the Baptist Social Union, and I must say that very few men whom I have heard speak here have said so little of worth as Spargo. Even a representative of capitalism, speaking a few weeks ago on the subject, "The Employers' Side," recommended to the audience to read Engels' "Condition of the Working Class in England." The members of the Socialist party, who are always out in force with a Sunny Jim smile when one of their idols comes to Boston, even looked a dejected set at the conclusion of Spargo's harangue.

Arthur Reimer.

Boston, Mass., March 14.

LETTER TO AN S. P. MAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose a letter which I sent to an S. P. man in Dover, New Hampshire, in answer to one he sent me.

Geo. Howie.

Manchester, N. H., March 5.

(Enclosure.)

Manchester, N. H., March 5, 1910.
Comrade James H. Morgan,
Dover, N. H.

Your letter received and after a careful reading of your statements in regard to different matters, I will say you are entirely beside the question. The question I wrote in my letter was to call your attention to the article in the paper on unity. This question, it seems, was lost in your letter to me. Now, before I answer your letter, I will say that the question at stake must be thrashed out with the head and not with the heart. Your letter has the tone of one who is very much misinformed in regard to the respective merits and principles of the divided Socialist forces in this country. Your first statement, in reference to party ownership of the press is deplorable. The scientific party of Socialism, such as the S. L. P., has a press and complete plant owned and controlled by the party, not as individuals but as a party, and exercises its power through the N. E. C. and referendum.

Now, don't allow yourself to be filled up with any dope that the official organ is owned by any but those in the party. I will add that any individual connected with the party can be removed at once by referendum or by the N. E. C.

This is ancient history. You say it is strange to you that I and my party of the Socialists should remain so long out of the S. P. That statement puts you in the position of a man arguing a question in the year 1910 B. C. Instead of 1910 A. D. Your knowledge of scientific Socialism must be very limited if you studied the question of divisions in the Socialist forces in this country, when you lay the cause of divisions to sore heads or individuals, such as De Leon and others, who you say would rather rule in Hell than be ruled in Heaven I will use facts that will knock your assertions into a cocked hat.

The cause of the split in 1899 was due to numerous reasons. One was the ownership of party press, and the other, the vital question of trade unions. No man with an ounce of brains in his head would deny that the position which the S. L. P. took in regard to unionism has been and

still is the correct one, as the formation of the I. W. W. shows. Your own standard-bearer, Eugene V. Debs, was one of the most active ones in bringing that body together into one solid phalanx to enable Labor to put a united front in their battles with capitalism, and ultimately to be the real backbone of the political movement in the emancipation from wage slavery. Your own S. P. fought that union in the most hypocritical fashion under the guise of neutrality. The neutrality was none other but the belly-crawling of the shining lights in the S. P. to the A. F. of L. with the sole object of getting fat jobs as well as getting trade union advertisements for the private-owned press of the S. P. What more proof would you want than the fact of Victor L. Berger, making a motion to advance the salary of one of the biggest enemies to organized labor, Sam Gompers.

Look at the State platform of 1908. Your S. P. got together, particularly article 9, which specifically states that the capitalists shall be paid for the utilities which have been robbed from the workers for centuries. This sort of gush is enough to turn one's stomach. Understanding this as I do, you surely must agree with me when I laugh at your suggestion to join your party as you have stated.

The question is this: the International Congress passed a resolution that the Socialist forces get together. The answer your own dear S. P. gave to that resolution is a disgrace to the name of Socialism. A small body of them declared if unity is wanted let the S. L. P. join the S. P. Mr. Morgan, did you ever have a chance to vote on that question by referendum?

My object in writing my previous letter was to sound the sentiment of the individual members of the S. P. in this State as to their desire for unity; if their feeling was different than the autocratic bunch of disrupters in the S. P. who turned down the extended hand of the S. L. P. to discuss unity in accordance with the International resolution. We would then call a conference in this State and in that way we would offset the leeches who are profiting by the divisions in the Socialist forces in this country. But your answer to me was that famous old infant howl, "De Leon!" The mere fact of a state conference would open the eyes of some of your members of the S. P. You would see things as they actually exist, and the shining lights of your own S. P. know it; they would know that the basis of unity would be Socialism, not log-rolling with capitalists; the proper economic organization which is necessary to assert the fiat of the ballot, and, evidently, the kicking out of a mass of leeches who lecture on anything from Christian Socialism to capitalism, at so much per.

Now, Mr. Morgan, in closing I will say that if you care to, you may bring this question of unity before the members of your Section, and the Section bring it before the state, and then call a state referendum. The S. L. P. is always ready, as per resolutions of International congress, to meet your S. P. on the unity question.

Now, my statements seem very decidedly pointed. You will notice there is not very much sentimentality flying around loose. I recognize that none other but clear-headedness will clear the earth of that curse of the human race, capitalism. And of course, I do not waste much time on personal assertions to any particular individuals but speak of party principles, national and state. I hope to hear from you. I would be glad to answer any questions you may ask.

Yours for unity,

Geo. Howie.

ASSASSINATIONS AND SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel,
Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by
BORIS REINSTEIN.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

"The People" is the paper that you want, Straight and Truthful.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. K. PHILA., PA.—With one or two exceptions, Walter Scott's novels are historic novels. There always is a good deal to learn of history from the works of such an able writer.—Next question next week.

J. E. K. CANTON, O.—No political party of Socialism can "get control of the industries." Control of the industries must be got through the integrally industrial organization of all the useful occupations in the land. The usefulness and absolute necessity of the political organization of Socialism is the over-and-above board agitation and education that will call such integrally industrial organizations into being. The day of S. L. P. political triumph must be the day of its disbandment. The integrally industrial organization of the useful labor of the land will then be ready to take possession.—See address on "Preamble of the I. W. W."

E. J. H. PHILA., PA.—It is no new idea that "the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of his rights." That "idea" arose when the first organization of the race took place.

H. S. C. BISBEE, ARIZ.—The question of the lines along which Industrial Unionism is organized cannot be taken up off hand in this column. It shall be made the subject of an editorial article.

E. S. NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Twenty years ago the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" had 20,000 readers. It is doubtful if to-day it has 4,000. The German working class voting population in the city is fully 60,000.

C. H. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Address of the S. L. P. South-Slavonian paper "Radnicka Borba" is 4054 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland, O.

E. F. D. WORCESTER, MASS.—The reasoning that "the social labor-power embodied in a commodity is what determines its value" is wrong because "labor-power is an attribute of man and not an attribute of commodity"—that is a reasoning unintelligible to this office. Try the question in some other way, perhaps it might become clear.

C. M. ST. LOUIS, MO.—"Overproduction" is in Socialist parlance a technical term. It does not mean that production has been carried to the point of there being more wealth than people have need for. It means that production has been carried to a point where, due to the smallness of the wages paid to Labor, Labor cannot buy back its own product, and, the market being glutted, Labor is thrown out of work. Thus "Overproduction" is a symptom of actual want and distress. In capitalist or vulgar economics, which always concludes from surface appearances, "Overproduction" means that there is more wealth than people need.

N. S. PHILA., PA.—"Direct Action" means the total repudiation of the ballot. As such "Direct Action" implies pure and simple physical force. A consequence of this, seeing that over and above board organization of physical force to overthrow capitalism is out

of question, "Direct Action" fatedly means individual acts of violence, technically designated as "bombism" or "dynamite." The upshot is massacre and demoralization for the proletariat, as has just happened in Spokane.—Next question next week.

C. L. L. SORO, DENMARK.—Questions will be found answered in the article "As to Molders," written by a member of the Molders' Union, elsewhere in this issue.

E. J. T. EL PASO, TEX.—The characteristic of the "dupe" is suspicion of and insolence towards those who seek to put backbone into his mind. The obverse of that is the dupe's characteristic of licking the boots of those who seek to utilize his dupe qualities.

T. P. DETROIT, MICH.—Once upon a time the Crisis was what its name implies—a critical state, gotten into from healthy economic conditions. By degrees this has changed. By degrees most of the features of the Crisis—unemployment among the wage earners; bankruptcy among the capitalists; etc.—have become permanent. Since then the Crisis has become permanent hence its name is no longer applicable. To-day a Crisis means an aggravated state of economic distemper that accentuates the chronic economic distemper.

J. K. NO. ANDOVER, MASS.—Such assaults upon Socialism as the Rev. James T. O'Reilly's of Lawrence, being coupled with assaults upon cardinal principles of human progress, are their own refutation. With thinking people that sort of thing won't go down; as to the unthinking ones, economic development will bring them to their senses. Look at France, and even Italy, where the masses, once held in the torpor of mystification, have awakened much to the astonishment of the Italian and the French O'Reillys.

A. D. SAN DIEGO, CAL.—The seller of a coat can refuse to sell at a price that does not suit him. He can wait. The sellers of perishable merchandise are not quite so independent. The seller of the merchandise labor-power is the least independent. Not only is his merchandise the most perishable of all, but if it perishes he perishes along with it. Unionism tends to counteract the disadvantage. But the disadvantage is such that it can be checked less and less. Hence Unionism, if it at all deserves the name must push forward beyond the "checking point." It must strive for the overthrow of the system that renders Labor a merchandise.

J. O. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; G. S. H. SAWTELLE, CALIF.; S. A. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; E. J. R. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; C. C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; W. H. M. COLUMBIA, S. C.; R. K. PATERSON, N. J.; A. R. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; H. R. HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; E. M. NEW YORK; H. B. S. TORONTO, CANADA; S. H. L. NEW HAVEN, CONN.; J. S. ROXBURY, MASS.; S. H. READING, PA.; J. D. P. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Matter received.

Two Pages From Roman History

- I. Fictitious Leaders and Labor Leaders.
- II. The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon,
Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.

A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
at City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P. Philip Courtney,
National Secretary, 244 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. the
Party's Literary Agency, at City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C.
Sub-Committee as held at National
Headquarters on Wednesday evening,
March 9, with Machauer in the chair.
Members present: Rosenberg, Hall,
Khan, Schrafft, Machauer, Signar-
owicz, Mittleberg, Schwartz, Deutsch,
and Weiss. Absent and excused: Ball.
Financial report: receipts, \$133.25; ex-
penses, \$194.27.

Reports of Committees: Auditing
Committee on accounts of Press Se-
curity League reports the same cor-
rect; ordered printed in Party organ.
Leadet Committee reported progress,
expects preliminary work completed at
next session. National Secretary re-
ported advertisement of "Silver Cross"
attended to.

Correspondence: From Section Al-
legany County, Pa., regarding meeting
for Kirchner. From Allegheny Coun-
ty, Pa., El Paso, Tex., Fall River,
Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., remitting on
International Bureau dues. From New
Brighton, Pa., Santa Clara, Cal., Bos-
ton, Mass., Cook County, Ill., agita-
tion and party matters. From Section
Baltimore, Md., Virginia S. E. C.,
Pennsylvania S. E. C., California S.
E. C., Massachusetts S. E. C., or-
dering due stamps. From Massachu-
setts S. E. C., regarding tri-state or-
ganizer fund between Massachusetts,
Connecticut, and Rhode Island. From
Lettish Socialist Socialist Labor Fed-
eration, deed to the property of "Pro-
letarians." From South-Slavonian So-
cialist Labor Federation, requesting
N. E. C. to take over property of
"Radnicka Borba," their official organ.
From Scandinavian Socialist Labor
Federation, suggesting that Party
platform be printed in the shape of a
large poster; moved by Khan, seconded
by Rosenberg: "That the platform be
printed on a poster and that 500 be
secured"; carried. From G. F. Wein-
stein, South Easton, Mass., A. E. Reim-
er, Boston, Mass., Charles Pierson,
Phoenix, Ariz., P. E. De Lee, Troy,
N. Y., Thos. F. Brennan, Salem,
Mass. Party matters. From W. Huet-
temann, Kewanee, Ill., application,
referred to Illinois S. E. C. From R.
A. Forbes, Cristobal, C. Z., Panama,
ordering supplies. From H. J.
Schade, Los Angeles, Cal., referred to
California S. E. C.

Adjournment 3 p. m.

John Hall, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA S. E. C.

Regular meeting of California State
Executive Committee held March 1.
Present: Haller, Demuth, Hurley, Schade
and Levey in the chair. Absent: Appel,
Edwards.

Minutes of last meeting read and ap-
proved.

Warrants were ordered drawn for
\$22.70.

Report of financial secretary-treasur-
er: cash on hand February 1, \$25.83; re-
ceipts, \$12.10; Expenses, \$1.05; balance,
\$36.88. Circuit fund, on hand, January 1,
\$1.50; receipts for two months, \$33.50;
Expenses, \$23.00; cash on hand, March 1,
\$16.00.

Several communications were read
from Organizer Gillhaus about work done
and conditions in Oakland, Stockton,
Sacramento, and other towns, and en-
closing financial statements.

Letters from Com. C. and O. M. John-
son of Oakland saying they would go to
International Socialist Congress, also re-
porting good propaganda meeting and
good outlook for S. L. P. A number of
communications from different Sections
and members were read telling about
conditions and work done.

Applications for member-at-large were
received from J. B. Barnett and J. A.
Rowley and acted upon favorably. Sec-
tion Santa Clara County sent money
for International Socialist Bureau seat.

Decided to write to Secretary of State
for information regarding getting signa-
tures for State Election; decided that
State Committee recommend to member-
ship to get on ballot in counties and
congressional districts because of im-
possibility to get on state ticket this
year.

Adjourned.

A. Demuth, Rec. Secy.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A special meeting of the New York
State Executive Committee, Socialist
Labor Party, was held on Friday, March
11th, at the Daily People Building, 28
City Hall Place, New York City, with
Mittner in the chair. Present: Khan,

Walters, Donohue and Moonelis; absent,
Wilson, Grieb, Johnson and Scheuerer, all
without excuse.

Minutes of the previous meeting
adopted as read.

Secretary reported receipt of list of
readers from German and Swedish or-
gans; request for due stamps from Troy,
which were sent; from Long, Newburgh,
stating that he had made application for
renewal of notaryship; from Section
Monroe County, sending list of officers
and credentials for Morris Shreiber as
delegate to State Convention. Secretary
reported he informed Sections of new
State Agitation Fund books; had ob-
tained information regarding vacancy in
Court of Appeals. Report of Secretary
received and actions endorsed.

Secretary then submitted report to
State Convention, which, after certain
minor changes, was adopted. Decided to
drop meeting of March 18th. Adjourned
at 9 p. m.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting held March 15, at
headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford,
with M. Staus of Rockville, in the
chair. Fred Lechner, absent.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted
as read.

Communications from Section Mystic,
sending \$5 for due stamps and \$5 for
agitation fund. From Section Rock-
ville, stating in case Rockville should
be elected as seat for the next state
convention, the Section would like to
hold a picnic for the benefit of the
Daily People on May 29; that's the day
before the convention takes place; would
be a favorable opportunity for all de-
legates to be present. From National
Secretary, Paul Augustine, sending 200
due stamps. From Section Kensington,
sending financial report and list of the
new elected officers. From Section New
Haven, sending \$6 for due stamps
list of new elected officers, and nomi-
nated Bridgeport as seat for the next
state convention. From Section Hart-
ford, sending votes, 13 for Rockville, 1
for Hartford as seat for the next con-
vention.

Financial report: income, \$32.92;
expenses, \$9.55; balance on hand, \$50.65.
The State Secretary reported that he
sent to all Sections the voting blanks
regarding the convention. Nominated
are, Hartford, Rockville, Bridgeport.
Adjourned.

Frank Knotek

Rec Secy.

OHIO S. E. C.

Meeting of March 14th with comrade
Bichakoff in chair. Absent without ex-
cuse, Ed. Polster.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted
as read.

Communications: From Ch. Ston-
itch, Akron, votes for holding State
convention, and proposes Cleveland for
same. From H. J. Piper, Elyria, votes
for State convention and proposes Colum-
bus. From Section Cincinnati, re-
ports 17 votes for State convention,
none against, and proposes Columbus;
also reports on condition of Section.
From Peter Faber, Kent, votes for
State convention and proposes Colum-
bus. From Section Cleveland, reports
35 votes against and one vote for con-
vention and proposes Cleveland. From
J. Jurgens, Canton, reports on German
mass meeting recently held there, and
general outlook; also makes applica-
tion for membership-at-large for him-
self and Christ Ballo and sends 75
cents dues. Upon motion both appli-
cants were admitted as members-at-
large.

Bill of 25 cents for one letter file or-
dered paid, also \$28 for 400 due stamps.

The secretary was instructed to write
to Section Cincinnati for certain in-
formation.

Receipt, 75 cents; expenditures, \$28.25.
R. Koepfel, Sec'y.

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IT NEVER DIES

The True Spirit of S. L. P. Propaganda
Once Acquired Asserts Itself Ever-
more.

Quite a lot of names were received
last week for enrollment in the Daily
People Tenth Anniversary Club, but
we are by no means satisfied with the
total enrollment, it is very far short
of the one thousand members we set
out to get. In view of the fact that
this plan of propaganda is the most
fitting and far-reaching way in which
to celebrate the Daily People's Tenth
Anniversary, it is really surprising that
more of the stalwarts are not repre-
sented in the enrollment. Another
thing, we notice that some of those
who enrolled the earliest have not yet
started to make good—they haven't
sent any subs. As before stated it
isn't simply a list of names we are
after, we could make up a list our-
selves; what we want is a body of
men with enough get up and go in
them to see this job, of putting 10,000
new names on our lists, accomplished.
The time to enroll is now; the time
to start the work is right now.

While some are hemming and haw-
ing about the difficulty of getting sub-
scriptions, here comes Henry Haman,
of Omaha, Neb., who subscribes him-
self "an old member back in 1895-
1896," with \$11.00 to cover twenty subs,
and the promise of more. Thus you
see the real S. L. P. spirit never dies.
Comrade Hawkins of New Bedford,
Mass., sends two subs and observes
that he finds getting subscribers for
The People the very best and most
interesting form of propaganda. He
posts others, and in turn gets much
valuable information from his experi-
ences.

A gratifying feature of the sub-
scriptions coming in now is that 95
per cent. of those for the Weekly Peo-
ple are for the yearly or six months'
periods.

The Pacific Coast lists are growing
steadily; the Hartford, Conn., list
is kept expanding; the Cleveland, O., list
shows what a little hustling can do;
Texas has been doing well; the Massa-
chusetts list covers the state better
than any other; New York city's list
needs attention; there is some im-
provement in the New Jersey lists.

Every Section should start in now
to make the best possible showing by
July 1.

Here is the roll of honor for last
week:

A. Gillhaus, Bakersfield, Cal.	6
A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, Cal.	4
B. Hurwitz, Denver, Colo.	6
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	6
G. Richter, Middletown, Conn.	4
P. W. Joyce, Buhl, Idaho	2
J. Hamrie, Chicago, Ill.	3
J. Roth, Chicago, Ill.	2
O. Kinsalas, Malden, Mass.	4
C. Hawkins, New Bedford, Mass.	2
E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn.	4
O. M. Howard, Kansas City, Mo.	2
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	2
H. Haman, Omaha, Neb.	20
M. McGarry, Elizabeth, N. J.	3
C. J. Bjorklund, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3
G. Signarowicz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
E. Rosenberg, New York city	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	5

WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN OF
DETROIT!

Would you like higher wages? Would
you like shorter working hours? Would
you like better working conditions? If
so, come to 75 Grafton avenue, Detroit,
3rd floor. April 7, and learn what In-
dustrial Unionism is, how it works, and
what it will do for you. Meeting held
by Local 159, Industrial Workers of the
World. Bring your friends. Admis-
sion free.

ATTENTION, BUFFALO!

Labor Lyceum lectures are held
every Sunday afternoon at three
o'clock, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main
street, near Genesee street. General
discussion follows each lecture. Every
man and woman is invited to attend.
Admission free.

March 27—Dr. Thos. H. McKee on
"Relation of Workingmen to Medical
Men."

April 6—Boris Reinstein on "Official
Actions of Socialist Labor Party and
Socialist Party, showing their Atti-
tude towards the Principles of In-
ternational Socialism."

April 10—Attorney Francis F. Baker
on "The Tariff and its relation to the
high cost of living."

April 17—William H. Carroll on
"Industrial Unionism vs. Craft Union-
ism."

April 24—Attorney Lewis Stockton
on "The Charter Proposed by the Peo-
ple."

May 1—Joint lecture by Leander A.

W. Weber, Cleveland, O.	3
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I.	2
C. Schmidt, Lohr, Tex.	3
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.	4
E. J. Riddell, Springfield, Vt.	2
N. Dufner, Lynden, Wash.	3
A. Robinson, No. Yakima, Wash.	3
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	4
I. Israelstam, Johannesburg, S. Africa	2

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Comrade John Kircher, Cleveland,
O., gets in the banner order this week,
\$35.50, with the cash; it is always with
the cash from John. He had twenty-
five "Frans von Sickingen," sold them
all, and takes twenty-five more.

The Auxiliary League, Los Angeles,
Cal., takes \$17.20 worth of pamphlets
and books; G. Signarowicz, Brooklyn,
N. Y., book, \$5.60; H. Stroever, Oro-
ville, Cal., books, \$4.25; Section New
York's winter lecture course sold
\$14.07 of books and pamphlets; the
Labor News stand at Grand Central
Palace, \$14.25; Section New York's
stand, \$12.00.

Other sales were St. Louis, Mo.,
\$2.50 Colorado Springs, Colo., \$1.50;
Newport News, Va., \$3.00; Jacob's
Creek, Pa., \$1.20; Waverly, N. Y., \$1.65;
Port Allegheny, Pa., \$2.40; Detroit,
Mich., \$7.00; Granite, Okla., \$2.10; St.
Paul, Minn., \$1.90; Aberdeen, Wash.,
\$1.50; San Antonio, Texas, \$1.75; El
Paso, Texas, \$1.60.

OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund for the week
were as follows:

Workmen's Circle, Branch 137, Waterbury, Conn.	2.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch 296, Washington, D. C.	.50
Workmen's Circle, Branch 328, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch 308, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch 23, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch 125, Albany, N. Y.	.50
H. Hoffe, Chicago, Ill.	2.50
C. Hawkins, New Bedford, Mass.	1.00
D. H. Schoneleber, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
Fred Gerold, Jersey City, N. J.	.50
W. Weber, Cleveland, O.	2.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch 41, Ansonia, Conn.	1.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch 13, Paterson, N. J.	2.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch 20, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
R. Williamson, Adamsville, Ala.	.65
S. L. P. Section Holyoke, Mass.	5.00
H. Coderre, Holyoke, Mass.	1.00
O. Hoepfner and F. Cher- raco, New York	3.00
K. Georgevitch, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
S. L. P. Section Mystic, Ct.	10.00
Branch 220, Workmen's Circle, Toronto, Ont.	1.00
Branch 106, Workmen's Circle, Paterson, N. J.	3.00
S. Thompson, New York	2.00
H. Warlett, New York	2.00
F. O. Allen, Bright, Wash.	1.00
R. Clausen, Spokane, Wash.	5.00
Total	\$ 52.65
Previously acknowledged	6,132.07
Grand total	\$6,184.72

Armstrong on "American Labor Day"
and Boris Reinstein on "International
May Day."

RADNICKA BORBA.

The new weekly South Slavic an
organ of the S. L. P. is published at
4054 St. Clair avenue; Cleveland, Ohio.
Subscription price \$1.00 per year.

It behooves all comrades and sym-
pathizers coming in contact with South
Slavonian (Servians, Croations, etc),
workingmen to call their attention to
and solicit their subscription to the
Radnicka Borba. Sample copies free
upon application. Subscriptions may al-
so be placed through the Weekly Peo-
ple, Box 1576, New York.

SECTION DENVER LECTURES.

A series of lectures on the Labor
Movement are given under the aus-
pices of Section Denver, Socialist La-
bor Party, at 926 Fifteenth street,
Charles Building. Lectures in the
afternoon at 2:30 sharp.

MARCH 27—The Two Socialist
Parties.

APRIL 3—Business Meeting. All
welcome.

APRIL 10—The Delusions of Re-
form.

APRIL 17—The Development of
American Politics.

APRIL 24—Trades Union in Action.
Free admission. Everybody invited.

"The People" is the paper that you
want. Straight and Truthful

PRESENTS FOR DAILY PEOPLE
FESTIVAL.

We herewith acknowledge receipt of
presents for the Daily People Bazaar and
Fair.

Miss Bertha Shemalle, City, fancy
sofa-pillow made of colored satin pieces;
Mrs. F. N. Hitchcock, Hamtramck, Mich.,
fancy pin-cushion; M. Davidowitz, city,
burnt wood article; Miss I. Yelin, city,
fine picture; B. Engle, city, fancy nor-
elty article; Section Boston, Mass., pair
of shoes and key holder; Mrs. A. Moren,
city, collection of fine pictures; Mrs. E.
Touffo, city, six cups and saucers, three
glass fruit dishes, fine Japanese cake
plates, three Japanese china pots and
three glass flower holders; Gustave
Langner, Milford, Conn., beautiful shell
basket; Cleveland Hustlers' Club, set of
Sue books, Bebel's "Woman" and "Frans
von Sickingen"; Mrs. C. Vonderlieth,
city, cash donation of \$1.50; F. W. Kunz,
Westbrook, Conn., half dozen ladies hat
pins and art plate; Section Roanoke,
Va., three fine work baskets, salt shaker,
centre piece, pin cushion and two fine
ladies' aprons; Mrs. J. Hammer, cash
donation, \$2.00; Mrs. Robbins, cash do-
nation, \$1.00; H. L. Berger, city, eighteen
loofahs or Japanese sponges and one
dozen fine quality playing cards; J.
Hughes, W. Somerville, Mass., half
dozen copper pots; Miss M. Schade,
Newport News, Va., fine sofa-pillow; F.
P. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind., valuable
ladies fan; A. Sheftel, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
nine pairs of suspenders; John A. Degan,
Troy, N. Y., fancy brush holder and two
wine glasses; F. A. Nagler, Springfield,
Mass., box of cigars; M. Ruther, Holy-
oke, Mass., novelty combination apron
and dress; Sherman, Hartford, Conn., 10
flat-iron holders; Section Erie County,
S. L. P. Arm and Hammer picture; Mrs.
L. Roos, fine sofa pillow.

E. A. Archer, Brooklyn, N. Y., two
neckties; Section St. Paul, Minn.,
handsome cover for sofa pillow; Miss
Grace Gunn, Schenectady, N. Y., hand
made embroidered center-piece; Miss
Jesse Gunn, Schenectady, N. Y., burnt
wood article; Bruno Thorne, city, six
fine photo-frames, blotter-holders,
brass match-box holder, ash tray and
paper file and four Lilliputian candles
and holder; Miss Belle Greenberg, city,
Russian nested-doll, three brass ink
wells, Japanese tea set, brass hat pin
holder, brass book-rack, and Japanese
basket; John Donohue, city, book; H.
Thal, city, baby's woolen crochet pet-
ticoat, fancy silk head-rest, fancy Jap-
anese handkerchief bag, four fancy-
ladies' ties, fancy ribbon hose sup-
porters, beer stein, one dozen belt
buckles, bottle of cologne, beautiful
hand made plaque, fine Japanese in-
grained cup and saucer, six fine lace
jabots, brush holder, two pieces of
satin ribbon, two pictures, two dozen
costly bound books, doll's head, pin
cushion, half dozen ladies' fancy opera
bags, five dozen costly ladies' belts and
box of silk tassels.

M. Alexander, city, two Russian can-
dleholders; Mrs. A. Orange, city, hand-
some handpainted sofa pillow; Mrs.
Emma Carroll, Elizabeth, N. J., fine sofa
pillow; B. Engle, city, four novelty ar-
ticles and plaque; O. Ruckstar, West
Haven, Conn., one dozen thermometers
and shell pincushion; Mrs. Max Eisen-
berg, Cincinnati, O., fine embroidered
sofa-pillow; Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati,
O., one dozen books of Heine's miscel-
laneous works; A. Hansen, city, valuable
Norwegian hand embroidered centre
piece; Socialist Women of Greater New
York per Mrs. B. Touffo, fine velvet
sofa-pillow, two fine tapestry pillows,
several fancy handkerchief bags and
twenty pieces of bric-a-brac; John Muel-
ler, Brooklyn, N. Y., two bound books,
fruit dish, art plate, two pieces of china
ware.

John Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn.,
spy glass; Mrs. E. Koehlin, Peoria,
Ill., pair of fine crochet slippers; J.
Joseph, Brooklyn, N. Y., salad shaker
and three egg-beaters; E. Brodsky,
Brooklyn, N. Y., ten boxes of perfumed
talcum powder, three bottles of witch
hazel, and jar of cold cream; F. B.
Guarnier, city, book, Marx "Capital"
volume 1; Comrade, city, five pound
box of chocolate caramels; M. Bones,
Paterson, N. J., cuff box, two work-
boxes, two tie-boxes and two toy Ted-
dy Bears; O. Berler, city, two dozen
small mirrors and one dozen and a
half powder puffs; Miss Alice Yates,
Fairhaven, Mass., fine sofa pillow;
Section Rockville, Conn., good quality
piece of cloth for suit of clothes, val-
ued at ten dollars; Mr. Schmalts, carry-
ing set for dining room table; Louis
Loven, Brooklyn, N. Y., fine sofa pil-
low; Mrs. Loven, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
fish globe; H. L. Berger, city; four
atomizers, three boxes "Vera Cascara
pills," three boxes of face powder, two
bottles of "Hepatic Salts," can of
vaseline, three bottles of "Florida Wa-
ter," box of glycerine soap, two alumi-
num powder boxes, box of castle
soap, four boxes of bouquet toilet
soap, sixteen boxes of "Rockwood
Witch Hazel soap," sixteen bottles of
Colgate's dental powder, four dozen
cans of talcum powder, two bottles

of "Sali-Co" for rheumatism, six boxes
each of writing paper and envelopes,
set of military hair brushes and comb,
one dozen boxes of bronchial lozenges;
Mrs. Mollie Berlin, city, handsome
sofa pillow; D. L. New York, foun-
tain pen; Jeannette Hossack and Ruth
Maxfield, Jersey City, N. J., three
beautiful dolls; K. Georgevitch, Phila-
delphia, Pa., feather stuffed bed pil-
low; Mrs. H. Mahland, city, handsome
sofa pillow.

H. Kleinert, city, nine cans of corn,
two boxes of sardines, two pepper and
salt sellers, and two boxes of spices;
Mrs. Robbins, city, four boxes of soap
and eleven fruit plates; A. Gollerstepper,
city, child's lounge; Mrs. D. DeLeon, city,
jar of Milford preserved beans and jar
of preserved peas; Mrs. George Rose,
Meriden, Conn., three smokers' sets and
two fine ornaments; Carl Duerig, city,
fancy doll.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

NOTES FROM STRIKE FIELD.

(Continued from page 1.)

ready much dissatisfaction against the
brewery workers. One labor hall has ex-
cluded the brewery workers' organiza-
tion from its premises and has decided
not to drink any more beer. Some or-
ganizations also decided to leave beer
alone at present.

S. L. P.

ON TO PHILADELPHIA FUND.

On March 18 another batch of Labor
News literature was sent to Philadel-
phia, enough going to keep the S. L. P.
comrades there busy distributing it
among the strikers on Sunday.

The following amounts have been re-
ceived since last acknowledgment:

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